ESTABLISHED 1818.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.

Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants, by whom the New Show Cards can be obtained on application.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 40,084—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1894.

PRICE, 8 ANNAS.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fair Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Places of interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Saturday. 1894.
B.L. ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. H. Moule	10th Feb.
†* SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. Worcester	17th ,,
B.L. ROME	5545	1200	A. R. Daniell	24th ,,
†* GANGES	4206	800	G. W. Atkinson	3rd March.
B.L. CARTHAGE	5013	1000	M. de Horne	10th ,,
† SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. Worcester	17th ,,
B.L. CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	24th ,,
†* GANGES	4206	800	G. Atkinson	31st ,,
B.L. OCEANA	6362	1500	E. Stewart	7th April.
† SIAM	3050	500	H. Weighell	14th ,,
B.L. ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. H. Moule	21st ,,
†* ASSAM	3090	500	T. F. Creery	28th ,,
B.L. HIMALAYA	6898	2000	J. Orman	5th May.
†* SIAM	3050	500	H. Weighell	12th ,,
B.L. THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	19th ,,

The Steamers marked B.L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers.

†* These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to Steamers for Brindisi, Marseilles and London.

SPECIAL STEAMERS TO LONDON, CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

TUESDAY 5 P.M.	Steamers.	Tons.	Horse Power.	Captain
March 20	Peninsular	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin.
April 17	Shannon	4189	800	E. Crewe.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only hand-packages will be received.

The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage correctly labelled with Port of destination.

Passage-tickets are issued to London *via* Japan and Vancouver.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo:—

February 21st March 7th. March 21st
April 4th April 18th.

In addition to the above, CARGO STEAMERS leave for China and Japan at frequent intervals, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 13th January 1894.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	1,194	750	1st March.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,119	750	1st April.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
GISELA	F. Kossovich	4,253	350	9th Feb.
POSEIDON	A. Fellner	3,878	500	9th March.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To TRIESTE	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

RETURN TICKETS.

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class	2nd Class
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
MARIA VALERIE	G. Costanzo	4,235	350	21st Feb.

Connecting at Colombo with the s. s. AGLAIA to Madras and Calcutta.

For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

O. VON HOFFER,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Feb. 5th, 1894.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY TO NAPLES and GENOA calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE, 8th Feb., 8th March and 5th April.

BOMBAY TO HONGKONG, calling at SINGAPORE, 9th February.

For particulars regarding Freights, Passage, &c., apply to

C. BARBORO, Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Jan. 15, 1894.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail about
"CITY OF EDINBURGH"	Wm. Frame	3,230	17th Feb.
"CITY OF KHIOS"	T. Macpherson	3,246	17th Mar.

THIS STEAMER, which is lighted throughout with the Electric Light, Carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. Two berth Cabins on Deck. Baths, Punkahs and every Comfort for First-Class Passengers. Crew entirely European. Apply to

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 6th February, 1894.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sale about
"WERNETH HALL"	4,100	500	15th March 1894.

THIS STEAMER is well known on this Line as being most comfortably fitted in all respects for Passengers, but carries neither Doctor nor Stewardess.

Passage: Bombay to Liverpool Rs. 450.

For further particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 1st February, 1894.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c. booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

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THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE AND KATHIAWAR COAST.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,168 tons, on the 13th February, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 1,168 tons, on the 10th February, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, on the 11th February, on arrival of In-coming English Mail Steamer.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SIMLA," 1,554 tons, on the 8th February, at Noon, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "KANGRA," 2,030 tons, on the 9th February, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR ADEN AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "JAVA," 1,554 tons, on the 15th February, calling at Aden, Mombassa, and Zanzibar, in the foregoing or any order.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 7th February, 1894. Agents.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine insurance effected at the lowest rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

"ANCHOR" LINE.

DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES, LIVERPOOL AND LONDON.

1894.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To leave Bombay
ASIA	3,561	J. Laird	March 2.
PERSIA	3,547	R. Hutchinson	March 17.
HISPANIA	3,380	S. Abrey	March 31.
ARABIA	3,514	C. H. Hillcoat	April 19.
BRITANNIA	2,069	J. Brown	May 3.
ASIA	3,561	J. Laird	June 8.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.

The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about thirty hours.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an Experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every Comfort for First Class Passengers.

All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

For Rates of Passage and further Particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, January 17, 1894.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

FAVOURABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing Berths according to individual requirements.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, Paris and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 1,200 Hotels.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Civil and Military Officers to Europe via China and America.

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INSURANCE POLICIES against death by accident issued. Insurance of Passengers' Baggage effected.

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DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

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CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.

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CALCUTTA: Old Court House Street.

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LATEST ADDITIONS.
SUITABLE FOR HALLS, LIBRARIES, OFFICES, SCHOOLS.

	Rs.
Winding Monthly, 10 inches dial, made to our special order and design...Rs. 45, Rs 85, and	95
Winding Monthly, 10 inches dial, with self-acting Calendar on a second dial of 10 inches	110
Winding Weekly, Lever Clocks, Octagonal	28

The above Clocks are made to our special order, and have all been thoroughly tested and regulated, and as a guarantee of their excellence, our name has been impressed on the dial plate.

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BOMBAY AND POONA.

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THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
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,, THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
,, HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

LENSES.

	Cash. Rs.	a.	Credit. Rs.	a.
DALLMEYER'S No. 1-B QUICK-ACTING PORTRAIT LENS	140	0	156	0
Ditto No. 2-B ditto ditto	270	0	300	0
Ditto No. 2-C EXTRA ditto ditto	325	0	362	0
Ditto No. 3-D PATENT PORTRAIT AND GROUP LENS	190	0	210	0
Ditto No. 4-D ditto ditto	260	0	290	0
Ditto No. 5-D ditto ditto	330	0	365	0

DALLMEYER'S PATENT RAPID RECTILINEAR LENS.

Size of View of Landscape.	Size of Group or Portrait.	Diam. of Lenses.	Back Focus.	Equi Focus.	Price of Rigid Setting. Cash. Rs.		Credit. Rs.
15 by 12 in.	12 by 10 in.	2¼ in.	18 in.	19½ in.	275	...	305
12 by 10 ,,	10 by 8 ,,	2 ,,	15 ,,	16 ,,	210	...	254
10 by 8 ,,	8½ by 6½ ,,	1¾ ,,	12¼ ,,	13 ,,	160	...	180
8½ by 6½ ,,	6 by 5 ,,	1½ ,,	10¼ ,,	11 ,,	125	...	140
6 by 5 ,,	5 by 4 ,,	1¼ ,,	7½ ,,	8¼ ,,	105	...	115
5 by 4 ,,	4¼ by 3¼ ,,	7-8 ,,	5¼ ,,	6 ,,	85	...	95

GRUBB'S PATENT APLANATIC "C" LENS.

	Cash. Rs.	a.	Credit. Rs.	a.
For Views and Groups	110	0	122	8

NEW RAPID RECTILINEAR DOUBLET LENS.

	Cash. Rs.	a.	Credit. Rs.	a.
For Plates 4¼ by 3¼	50	0	56	0
,, 6½ by 4¾	60	0	67	0
,, 8½ by 6½	84	0	94	0

VOIGTLANDER'S WIDE ANGLE EUROSCOPES.

No.	Aperture.	Equi-focus.	Large Stop.	Small Stop.	Cash. Rs.	a.	Credit. Rs.	a.
2	¼ inch.	4 1-6 inches.	5 by 4	7½ by 5	78	0	88	0
3	7-12 inches.	5 1-3 ,,	6 by 4½	8 by 6	92	0	102	0
5	10-12 ,,	7 1-3 ,,	8½ by 6½	10 by 8	125	0	137	8
6	1 ,,	9 ,,	9½ by 7½	12 by 10	175	0	195	0

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TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

GORGINA has never been known to fail in the cure of Ringworm and Dhobie's Itch, and has been found most efficacious in all Skin Affections. Price As. 8 per jar.

Special Terms to Merchants on application to the Sole Manufacturers:

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ECONOMY IN WHISKY.

"BACHELOR'S JARS"

Containing 1, 2, or 4 gallons of the finest Scotch Whisky. Plated Taps Supplied if required. Send Jars to the Godown to be RE-FILLED.

PRICE per Gallon for Cash, Rs. 14-12 and Rs. 12.

VALUE of Jars allowed on Return.

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BOMBAY.

PILSENER BEER.

KAISER BREWERY.

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THE LIGHTEST, PUREST, AND MOST WHOLESOME IN THE MARKET.

First Prize, Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition, 1876.
Highest Diploma and Silver Medal, Calcutta, 1883-84.
In Excellent Condition. Fresh Supplies always available.

Rs. 22 per case of 4 dozen Quarts. Rs. 31 per case of 8 dozen Pints.

N.B.—Please see that the words "KAISER BREWERY, BECK & Co." are on the Labels without which none are from this Celebrated Brewery.

OLDMEYER & HADENFELDT, CALCUTTA,
GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL AND BOMBAY PRESIDENCIES AND UPPER INDIA.

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AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.
TO BE HAD ALSO AT
MESSRS. TREACHER & CO., LD.,
AND
DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE OOMRIGAR,
ABDUL REHMAN STREET.

Up-Country Orders must be accompanied by Remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

Special Terms granted to Clubs and Messes and Discount to the Trade.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

BAHADUR REGALIAS	6 inches long,	in boxes of		50
BAHADUR PRINCESSES	5	,,	,,	50
BAHADUR No. 1	4½	,,	,,	100
BAHADUR ,, 2	4	,,	,,	100
BAHADUR ,, 3	3¾	,,	,,	100
BAHADUR MANILLAS	4	,,	,,	100
BAHADUR MORNING WHIFFS	3	,,	,,	200

GENUINE BAHADURS are obtainable from all RESPECTABLE Dealers throughout India.

SOLE PROPRIETORS AND MANUFACTURERS,

McDOWELL & CO.,

MADRAS.

NERVOUS EXHAUSTION.

PULVERMACHER'S WORLD-FAMED GALVANIC BELTS, for the cure of NERVOUS COMPLAINTS, have received Testimonials from THREE PHYSICIANS TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN and the leading Physicians of Nine London Hospitals, including Forty Members of the Royal College of Physicians of London.

The distressing symptoms of NERVOUS EXHAUSTION, loss of MUSCULAR POWER, RHEUMATISM, SCIATICA, PARALYSIS, EPILEPSY, &c., are speedily removed by means of **Pulvermacher's World-famed Galvanic Belts,** which convey the electric current direct to the affected parts, gradually stimulating and strengthening all the nerves and muscles, and speedily arresting all symptoms of premature waste and decay.

Dr. C. HANDFIELD JONES, F.R.C.P., F.R.S., Physician to St. Mary's Hospital, says: "I am satisfied that Mr. PULVERMACHER is an honest and earnest labourer in the field of science, and I think he deserves to meet with every encouragement from the profession and scientific men."

Sir CHARLES LOCOCK, Bart., M.D., Physician to Her Majesty, says: "PULVERMACHER'S BELTS are very effective in Neuralgia and Rheumatic Affections, and I have prescribed them largely in my practice for other similar maladies, paralysis, &c."

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PULVERMACHER'S GALVANIC ESTABLISHMENT,
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(ESTABLISHED OVER FORTY YEARS).

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THE MOST PRACTICAL GUARANTEE.

PERFECTION ASSURED.

MESSRS. MARCKS & Co., Limited, the Practical Watch Manufacturers of Bombay and Poona, claiming as they do a pre eminent position for their WATCHES, and guaranteeing, superlatively, the VERY BEST VALUE, propose to enter into a compact for the purchase of any of their MODEL WATCHES, with a view to proving in the most practical manner possible the immense superiority of their Pocket Watches over the thousands of Machine-made Watches now so extensively offered to the Public.

They agree to give to an approved or known Customer one of their PERFECT WATCHES for trial for a month, and if after the expiration of this period the Watch has been found to have kept time within one minute, the price of the Watch becomes due; but if, on the other hand, the Watch has varied over one minute, they agree not only to forfeit their claim to the value of the Watch but to

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Under such an arrangement one cannot possibly get away from the fact that nothing but STERLING VALUE is offered; and it unquestionably proves the unbounded confidence this Firm has in the recommendation of their productions in Watches.

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HIGH CLASS EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES AND TURKISH TOBACCO.

Purveyors in Cairo to the KHEDIVIAL FAMILY.

"ALWAYS FRESH AND RELIABLE."

CIGARETTES—

	Rs.	a.	
Khedivial, 50 in a tin box	6	8	per 100
Extra Fine, G. F., 100 in a tin box	5	0	,,
Ramesee, 25 in a paper box and 500 in a tin box	4	0	,,
Fleur d'Orient, 100 in a tin box	3	8	,,
Non Plus Ultra, 100 ,,	3	0	,,
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HAVANA CIGARS—

	Rs.	a.	
El Diploma 25 in a box	4	0	per Box
Cordelia 50 ,,	5	0	,,
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Vera 25 ,,	6	0	,,
Sins Rival 50 ,,	7	8	,,
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AMERICAN EAGLE—

	Rs.	a.	
Rothschilds 25 in a box	2	12	,,
Regalia del Principe 100 ,,	7	8	,,

SPECIALITY OF TURKISH TOBACCO.

Yenidje, Extra Flowers in ½ lb. tins, Rs. 6-0-0 per lb. Turkish in ¼ lb. tins, Rs. 4-8-0 per lb.

ENGLISH CUT TOBACCO OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.

Smoker's Requisites of All Kinds.

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IN
NEAT FANCY PATTERNS,
VERY COMFORTABLE
FOR THE
COLD SEASON.

Rs. 14-8 Net Cash, or V. P. P.

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CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings, Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter. Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have lately added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.

We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

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A GREAT WANT SUPPLIED! **VALVOLINE** THE ONLY BEST EVER OFFERED LUBRICANT!

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For Downie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers.

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,, The Climax Motor, for Baird's Sight-feed Lubricators.

Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel and Engineer's Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.

For Sale—Galloways and Cochrane's Boilers, Shank's Engines, Contractors' Pumps, and all boiler fittings, pipes, cocks, &c.

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ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & HEPWORTH,
SECRETARIES AND MANAGERS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

LESSEE & DIRECTOR..........MR. HARRY STANLEY.

TO-NIGHT, THURSDAY,
Dion Boucicault's Great Drama,
"THE COLLEEN BAWN."
MR. HARRY STANLEY as Myles-na-Coppaleen.
With Songs and Jig.

TO-MORROW, FRIDAY,
GRAND CIRCLE OF VARIETIES.
An Alhambra Programme of Novelties.
Serio-Comic IMPERSONATIONS by
MR. ROBERT LOVE, (Manager) Harmston's Circus.
Re-Appearance of TOMMY EMPSON
In his Mirth-provoking Specialities.
And ALL THE LADIES
In New Songs, Ballads and Dances.

SATURDAY, 10TH FEBRUARY,
Another Great Drama,
"THE STREETS OF LONDON."
HARRY STANLEY as TOM TRUMPER.
Doors Open at 8-30. Performance at 9 P.M.
Box Office at Mitchell's, Medows St.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON NEXT.
LAST GRAND MID-DAY PERFORMANCE,
(By Numerous Requests)
For the Convenience of Schools, Families and Children,
The Beautiful Burlesque,
ALI BABA, Or THE FORTY THIEVES.
Doors Open on this Occasion at 4 o'clock. Commencing at 4-30 P.M.
Children, Servants and Schools, HALF-PRICE
To All Parts of the Theatre. T. EMPSON, Manager.

SELECTED AND SURPRISING PROGRAMME.

GRAND! INCREDIBLE!! MARVELLOUS!!!

(NEXT TO GAIETY THEATRE.)

THE GRAND ANATOMICAL MUSEUM.

A. SIMONS (the Proprietor) begs to intimate the Public that he will give a Series of Exhibitions, only a Fortnight in Bombay, of his Marvellous, Magnificent, and the Noblest Cabinet of Human and Comparative Anatomy, showing the different kinds of diseases of human and animal body, their Curious Structure, the Nature, Uses, and Functions of their several parts.

WAX-WORKS AND PANORAMA!!

THE GREAT ORIGINAL SPLENDID DISPLAY OF FULL LIFE-SIZE.

PRICE OF ADMISSION:—Annas 8.

Doors Open at 8 A.M. Commencing at 9 A.M. to 12 NOON and 4 P.M. to 12 mid-night.

For further particulars see Daily Newspapers.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.

THE ART EXHIBITION

Will be Opened by
H. E. THE GOVERNOR
On FIRDAY NEXT, at 5 P.M.
And will be OPEN DAILY
from 8 A.M. to 8 P.M.
MILITARY BAND EVERY EVENING.
ADMISSION: ONE RUPEE.
Children, Half-price.

TOWN HALL ORGAN FUND.

A CONCERT
Will be Given in the
TOWN HALL
On WEDNESDAY EVENING, the 14th inst.,
at 9-15 P.M.,
IN AID OF THE ABOVE FUND.
Reserved Seats, price Rs. 3, may be secured at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., Ld.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.

THE ANNUAL CONVERSAZIONE will be held at the SECRETARIAT, THIS EVENING, at 9-30 P.M., when the Exhibition of PICTURES, PHOTOGRAPHS, etc., will be OPEN to MEMBERS only. Each Member is entitled to bring 2 Ladies.

S. S. "METHLEY HALL,"

Arrived 7th February, 1894.

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the VICTORIA DOCK. Chafed or Broken Packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline to survey GOODS removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Lifts exceeding 30 Cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' Boats, and, if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in Boats at Steamer's option at their risk and expense.

Captain CLARK will attend every morning to survey damages, &c., and all Claims must be certified to by him, and sent in within a month of Steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.

EDWARD, BATES & Co.,
Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 7th February, 1894.

TENDERS are invited by 1 o'clock, on WEDNESDAY, the 21st February, 1894, for Constructing a Building for the NEW CATHEDRAL HIGH SCHOOL for BOYS on the Espianade. Value of Work is about Rs. 1,75,000.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the Undersigned.

S. REBSCH, A.M.I.C.E.,
Executive Engineer, Presidency.

Bombay, 7th February, 1894.

TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Ordnance Officer in charge of Bombay Arsenal up to 12 Noon, on 12th March, 1894, for the Supply of PAWLINS of Sizes to the Arsenals Depot and Factories in the Bombay Circle from 1st April, 1894, up to the 31st March, 1895.

II.—Printed forms of "Lists of Schedules" of the Pawlins (more or less) for the Supply of which tenders are invited, and the form of contract deed, which, in the event of a tender being accepted, must be signed and sealed by Contractors, are obtainable at this Office daily (Sundays and holidays excepted) from 15th February to 10th March, 1894, between 10 A.M. and 4 P.M. (on Saturdays till 1 P.M. only). The term "more" includes the Supply of Pawlins if required up to 25 per cent. in excess of the original tender.

III.—Tenders will only be received on these printed forms, which are procurable on application at this office at the rate of one Rupee for each Set.

IV.—Tenders will be opened at this office at 12 o'clock Noon on MONDAY, the 12th March, 1894. Parties tendering are invited to attend.

V. All further particulars can be obtained from the Undersigned.

C. A. EMPSON, Lieut-Col, R.A.,
Ordnance Officer in Charge.

Bombay, 6th February, 1894.

IN THE COURT FOR THE RELIEF OF INSOLVENT DEBTORS, BOMBAY.

In the Matter of PRAGJI PURSHOTUM, JETHABHOY PURSHOTUM, BHUGWANDAS PURSHOTUM, DHARAMSI JETHA and NAROTUM RAMJI, who traded together in Partnership under the name of DHARAMSI JETHA and COMPANY, as General Merchants and Commission Agents at Bombay; at Calicut in the name of BHUGWANDAS PURSHOTUM; and at Kurrachi in the name of PURSHOTUM CHATURBHOOJ, Hindu Inhabitants of Bombay, adjudged Insolvents.

NOTICE is hereby given that JETHAMUL MATHURADAS, the Petitioning Creditor of the abovenamed Insolvents, do appear before this Honourable Court on WEDNESDAY, the Twenty-eighth Day of February, One thousand Eight hundred and Ninety-four, at eleven o'clock in the Forenoon, either in person or by Counsel, and show cause, if any, he has, why the order made in this matter on the Twentieth day of January, One thousand Eight hundred and Ninety-four (whereby it was ordered under Section nine of the Indian Insolvent Act upon the Petition of the said Petitioning Creditor, Jethamul Mathuradas, that the said Insolvents should be adjudged to have committed an act of Insolvency under the provisions of the said Act, and whereby it was further ordered that the said Insolvents should within thirty days from the said Twentieth day of January, file a Schedule in this Honourable Court in the form in Schedule C. to the said Act annexed, containing the statement of their debts, estate and effects) should not be revoked or set aside, and why all other proceedings, if any, taken or had thereon should not be annulled and discharged, as far as the said Insolvent, Pragji Purshotum, is concerned.—Dated this Thirty-first day of January, One thousand Eight hundred and Ninety-four.

C. W. L. JACKSON,
Clerk of the Court.

Court House, Clerk of the Court's Office, Fort, Bombay, this 7th day of February, 1894.

THE VIENNA RESTAURANT.

BREAKFASTS, tiffins, and dinners, also per Plate, will be supplied at MODERATE RATES. Also Tea, Coffee, Cocoa, Chocolate, Turkish Coffee, Russian Punch are obtainable from 8 A.M. to 10 P.M., at the VIENNA CONFECTIONERY, 25, Church Gate Street. Private Arrangements can be made per month on application to the above.

C. HIRSCH.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

WALERS! WALERS!! WALERS!!!

THE Sale of the remaining Horses will be resumed TO-DAY, at 3-30 p.m., at the Govt. Remount Stables, Churney Road. A lot of good Grass as well as good Pairs of Horses will be sold to the highest bidder. Intending purchasers should not loose this opportunity.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, February 7, 1894.

NOTICES.

BYCULLA CLUB.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Byculla Club will be held at the Club House, on SATURDAY, the 24th February, at 6 o'clock P.M.

W. WEBB,
Hon. Secretary.

23rd January, 1894.

COMMERCIAL & LAND MORTGAGE BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL AND RESERVES ......Rs. 16,57,900.

SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS.

NOTICE is hereby given that the BANK is RECEIVING DEPOSITS for SHORT PERIODS as under:—

2 Months at 4½ per Cent. per annum.
3 and 4 Months at 5 per Cent. per annum.

Full particulars on application.

P. A. CHURCHWARD,
Officiating Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

BOMBAY RACES,
1894.

AT the FORTHCOMING RACES the following Rates will be charged for Tickets of Admission to the Grand Stand and Enclosures, viz:—

To Subscribers of Rs. 25, a free Ticket to admit Self and one Lady.

Additional Tickets to Subscribers (for Members of their family), Rs. 5 per day.

Carriage Enclosures......................Rs. 5 per day.

NON-SUBSCRIBERS.

Grand Stand and Enclosures, Rs. 30 for the Season, to admit Self and one Lady.

Day Ticket ....Rs. 7 per day, to admit one person only.

Carriage Enclosures...........................Rs. 7 per day.

Subscribers will receive, on application, their Tickets from Messrs Ludha Ebraim & Co., Bellasis Road, Byculla.

No Subscribers' Tickets will be issued after the 17th February, excepting Additional Tickets.

TICKETS NOT TRANSFERABLE.

TOM. LE MESURIER,
Honorary Secretary.

RACE DAYS:

Saturday, 17th February. Thursday, 22nd February.
Tuesday, 20th do. Saturday, 24th do.

N. B.—SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS are in circulation, but should gentlemen not have the opportunity to see them, and wishing to subscribe, will please intimate to the Secretary, W. I. T. Club Office, Sleater Road, Tardeo, and their Names will be inserted in the Book, and Ticket sent to them.

GENERAL FAMILY PENSION FUND.

(ESTABLISHED 1870.)

NOTICE OF MEETING.

THE TWENTY-FOURTH GENERAL MEETING of the Suscribers to the Fund will be held at the Office of the Fund, No. 1, Grant's Lane, Calcutta at 3 P.M., on SATURDAY, the 24th February, 1894, to receive he Report of the Directors, and to consider such other matters as may be brought forward.

By Order of the Directors,

SYKES & Co.,
Secretaries.

COMMISSARIAT NOTICE.—No. 55.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Commissariat Storekeeper General, Bombay, up to 12 Noon (local time) on each of the dates fixed against each for Contracts as specified below.

Forms of Tenders and Schedules and all further particulars can be obtained on application to the above Officer.

Description of Articles.	Estimated Requirements Per Year.	Date of Invitation of Tenders.
For one and five Years, Commencing from 1st April, 1894—		
Soft Soap ....lb	10500	19th Feb., 1894.
Shoes, Hobnailed for Natives..................Pairs.	1179	do.
Belts, Leather..................	1179	do.
Bed Straps Leather	5000	do.
For one and three Years Commencing from 1st April, 1894—		
Tubs, Iron, Galvanized with lids	810	23rd Feb, 1894.
Tubs, Iron, Galvanized without lids	710	do.
Tubs, Galvanized Iron, with two tin pots attached to each tub by chains	30	do.
Tubs Iron Galvanized with hinged lids	10	do.
Puggries Khaki..................	1144	do.
Puggries, Khaki, with red borders	35	do.
Latrine Paper..................Qrs.	25,700	do.
Pottery Ware	(as provided for in the Schedule.)	26th Feb., 1894.
Putties Khaki..................Pairs.	1228	do.
Putties blue..................Pairs.	351	do.

JOHN HIBBERT, COLONEL,
Comt. Storekeeper-General.

Bombay, 3rd February, 1894.

NOTICE TO COTTON SPINNERS, AND OTHERS.

IT having come to our knowledge that certain Firms are offering Steel Card Clothing and calling it "PLOUGH-GROUND," we beg to give notice that, we, the INVENTORS and PATENTEES, along with the Licensees named below, are the only Firms who make this class of Card Clothing.

LICENSEES:

JOHN WHITELEY & SONS, Ld., Brunswick Mills, Halifax, England.

JOSEPH SKYES BROS, Ld., Card Makers, Lindley; Near HUDDERSFIELD, England.

WILSON & INGHAM, Card Factory, Liversedge, Yorkshire, England.

HORSFALL & BICKHAM, Bridgewater Works, Pendleton, Manchester, England.

PATENTEES:

ASHWORTH BROS.,
Moss Brooks Works, Collyhurst, MANCHESTER, England.

SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA:—
SORABJEE SHAPURJEE & Co.,
BOMBAY.

JUST UNPACKED.—A Fresh Supply of FRY'S and CADBURY'S CONCENTRATED COCA in ¼ and ½ lb. tins. Also a great Variety of English and French Confectionery, Chocolate and Chocolate Creams. Ices, Wines, Spirits of the Best quality at the

VIENNA CONFECTIONERY,
Church Gate Street.

SECOND PAMPHLET.

THE
BOMBAY RIOTS.
THE
GOVERNMENT RESOLUTION
AND THE
OFFICIAL REPORTS.
January 1894.

With the APPENDICES giving the LIST of the KILLED, the Military, Naval, and Volunteer Posts throughout the City.

Summary of the Trials at the Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

Re-published from the *Bombay Gazette.*

PRICE: 4 Annas.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICES,
Albert Building, Fort.

A BOON TO MEN

Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY Loss of VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY, KIDNEY DISEASES, &C. A Treatse explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by local absorption, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application. The MARSTON REMEDY Co., 492, High Holborn, LONDON.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON AND Co., Bombay, are now supplying 190 Military Messes and 61 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES from the following well-known Houses:—

CHRISTOPHER AND Co.	London.
GEORGE TANQUERAY & Co.	London.
PAGE AND SANDEMAN	London.
JUSTERINI AND BROOKS.	London.
JOHN HARVEY AND SONS.	Bristol.
CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON.	Leith.
POMMERY AND GRENO.	Rheims.
POL ROGER AND Co.	Rheims.
LANSON PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
PERRIER JOUET AND Co.	Epernay.
HEIDSIECK AND Co.	Rheims.
PERINET ET FILS.	Rheims.
AYALA AND Co.	Chateau d'Ay.
ERNEST IRROY AND Co.	Rheims.
RUINART PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
DESBORBES ET FILS.	Avize.
DAUMAL ET FILS.	Rheims.
DESBORDES ET FILS.	Avize.
COLIGNY FRERES.	Rheims.
J. SACCONE.	Gibraltar.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT.	London.
CURLIER FRERES.	Cognac.
LEACOCK AND Co.	Madeira.
COSSART GORDON AND Co.	Madeira.
COCKBURN SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
VAN ZELLERS AND Co.	Oporto.
P. J. VALCKENBERG.	Worms.
NATH. JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS.	Bordeaux.
WOODHOUSE AND Co.	Marsala.
JAMES CATHCART AND Co.	Leith, N. B.
CHAS. MACKINLAY AND Co.	Leith, N. B.
J. & R. GRANT.	Rothes, N. B.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
W. E. EDDISON & Co.	London.
GOVERNMENT CELLARS.	Budapest.
MAX GREGER & Co.	Budapest.
Jos. DIETZL.	Budapest.
WILLIAMS HUMBERT & Co.	Jerez.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR.	Cotes d'Or.
ACKERMANN-LAURANCE	Saumur.
C. A. LINDGREN AND Co.	Stockholm.
ANDREW ROWAN.	Melbourne.
T. P. GRIFFIN & Co.	London.
FRANK BAILEY AND Co.	London.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

Price List on Application to
PHIPSON & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PERRIER JOUET & CO.'S
"B." BRAND
CHAMPAGNE,
in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.
LYON & CO.,
Sole Agents, Bombay.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs 5. Horses standing at Livery on Commission Sale Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper; Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-Country Commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the Yard. Single, Rs. 15; Double, Rs. 30. The Horse-Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and very Class of Shoeing is done.

SWIFT AND FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
ESTATE AND FINANCIAL AGENTS.
RENTS AND DEBTS COLLECTED.
PROPERTIES BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION,
No. 8, BELL LANE, FORT, BOMBAY.

PAINLESS AMERICAN DENTISTRY.

DR. LOUIS J. BISCHOFF,
LATE OF PHILADELPHIA.

1st Prizeman (Gold Medal) for Artificial Teeth, and late Demonstrator of Prosthetic Dentistry in the Pennsylvania Hospital of Dental Surgery.

Speciality: Crown, Bar, and Bridge Work, or Artificial Teeth without Plates.

Artificial Teeth made on the latest American principle. Gold and Enamel fillings. Painless Extractions.

Consultations free.

For appointment, &c., call or address

WATSON'S HOTEL, Bombay.

FROM THE
CEYLON "INDEPENDENT,"
September 14th, 1892.

"Dr. L. J. Bischoff, after studying Dental Surgery for Six years under the celebrated Dr. Uriah Kirk, of Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, graduated from the Pennsylvania College of Dental Surgery in 1881, carrying off the Gold Medal for Artificial Teeth in that year.

"In recognition of the distinguished position achieved by him, he was elected Demonstrator of Prosthetic Dentistry for the College, a position which he retained until '84.

"There being a call in Europe for men skilled in the profession to introduce American developments of scientific dentistry, Dr. Bischoff travelled to London, Paris, Berlin, Genova and Mascow, lecturing on and giving Clinical demonstrations on the Art of Dental Surgery. Of late he has been carrying on the same work in England.

"Ceylon has, it would seem, been most fortunate in securing the services of so eminent and skilful a Dentist."

Dr. BISCHOFF will shortly Visit BELGAUM, DHARWAR, BELLARY and other Towns in South India.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLIMAN'S
BAZAAR.

FOR SALE.

ONE English-built Canoe LANDAU, with patent Self-acting Hood, folding Steps, &c., by Watson, of Lowestoft.

One New Single-seated BROUGHAM, with Brake suitable for one or pair, by Windower.

One New stylish VICTORIA, hung on Half C. Spring behind, by Windower.

Second-hand LANDAUS, VICTORIAS, and BROUGHAMS, by other well-known Makers.

HOUSES FURNISHED with latest Style, neat furniture.

A fresh Consignment of best real MOCCA COFFEE in Bags of 7lbs. Price Rs. 6 per Bag.

Apply to
CUMMOO JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

GRATEFUL! COMFORTING!!

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws, which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage, which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article of the *Civil Service Gazette.*

Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold in ½lb. and pound tins, labelled thus:

JAMES EPPS & CO.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS, LONDON.
ALSO MAKERS OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE.

WILL FORMS OF DIFFERENT KINDS. Price 8 As. each Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..............£1,125,000

HEAD OFFICE:
65, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY GALLE, PENANG, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, HONGKONG, & SHANGHAI.

THE BANK receives FIXED DEPOSITS for one year at 4½ per cent. interest, and CURRENT DEPOSITS on TERMS which may be learned on Application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

R. KENNEDY,
Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital..............................$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund..............................$ 39,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors..........$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

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BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 Per Cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

Money taken on Deposit for fixed Periods on terms to be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

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COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED).

HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.

BRANCHES:
BOMBAY and RAWALPINDI.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, RUPEES TEN LAKHS.

CAPITAL CALLED UP............Rs. 6,30,000
CAPITAL IN RESERVE ....Rs. 3,70,000
ACCUMULATED RESERVES......Rs. 6,57,922

BANKERS and AGENTS throughout INDIA, BURMA, CEYLON and in LONDON, EDINBURGH, DUBLIN.

FIXED DEPOSITS—12 months, 5 per cent.; 6 months, 4 per cent. per annum.

PRUDENTIAL FUND—Terms may be ascertained on application.

STERLING DEPOSITS—4 per cent. per annum on Money awaiting remittal.

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LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on Approved Security FIRE and LIFE INSURANCES arranged.

Every Description of Banking Business Transacted.

Full information and Rules furnished on application.

(By order of the Board)

P. A. CHURCHWARD,
Offg. Manager.

Bombay Office: Esplanade Road.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£ 1,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL ....£ 500,000.
RESERVE FUND ....£ 100,000.

HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KARACHI, DELHI, RANGOON, TUTICORIN, KANDY NEWERA ELYA, MANDALAY, AND ZANZIBAR

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.

When the accrued interest for Six Months does not amount to Rs. 10, no interest is allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 Months at 4 Per Cent Per Annum.

For Shorter Periods at Rates to be learned on Application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE payable in the Principal Cities of Europe, India, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on the Bank's Head Office and Branches, also on Provincial Towns in Great Britain, on Paris and on the Chief Towns in Australia and New Zealand; and, when required, the Bank will forward the First of Exchange to the payees, free of charge. Remittances may also be sent by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

THE "ST. JAMES'S BUDGET,"
A WEEKLY EDITION
OF THE
"ST. JAMES'S GAZETTE."
RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION,
Including Postage.

Twelve Months........................Rs. 26
Six Months..............................„ 13-8

The "St. James's Budget" may be ordered at the above Rates from Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta, Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay; or Messrs. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

The Paper will be posted from London direct to the Subscriber's Address.

If paid in England the Rates of Subscription, including Postage, is 8s. 2d. per quarter.

OFFICE:—Dorset Street, Whitefriar, London.

J. M. J.

CONVENT OF THE SACRED HEART OF MARY,
SEAFIELD, SEAFORTH, NEAR LIVERPOOL.

Under the Patronage of
THE MOST REV. DR. O'REILLY,
LORD BISHOP OF LIVERPOOL.
The Mother House is at Beziers, South of France.

THIS Establishment was originally designed on a most extensive Scale by the INTERNATIONAL MARINE HYDROPATHIC COMPANY as a Health Resort One of its splendid features is the Winter Garden and Conservatories, a space extending over three-quarters of a mile covered with glass.

Complete arrangements exist for heating the whole, so that during the severe weather the Pupils can enjoy the temperature of a warm climate.

The Course of Studies comprises Christian Doctrine and Sacred History; All the branches of a Solid English Education; Algebra, Arithmetic, and Book-keeping; French and German; Freehand and Model Drawing, Geometry and Perspective Shading from Models and Casts; Painting, Music Singing, Calisthenics; and Needlework of all kinds.

Pupils prepared for the University and other Local Examinations, including Examinations in Practical Music.

TERMS:

ENTRANCE FEE 1 GUINEA.
Pension £30 per Annum.
Terms for extras may be had on application.

A deduction is made in the pension when two Sisters are received together.

All payments are to be made in advance.

A Term's notice or pension is required previous to the removal of a pupil.

References must be given, and a certificate of good conduct is required when a young lady has been previously in another educational establishment.

Pupils are not allowed home during the School Terms, unless in case of illness.

Visits are permitted on Sundays and Thursdays, from two o'clock till four.

The Vacation being exclusive of the scholastic year, the Terms are divided as follows:—

Michaelmas Term, from September 1st to December 23rd.
Lent Term, from January 7th to Easter.
Easter term, from Easter to Middle of July.

For further particulars apply to
THE REV. MOTHER, at the Convent.

INSURANCES.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

(ESTABLISHED 1862.)

CAPITAL FULLY SUBSCRIBED £2,127,500
RESERVE FUNDS ....£ 676,355.
NET INCOME FOR 1892 ....£ 927,584.

THE above named influential British Fire Office is open to grant INSURANCES on Mills and all other classes of Risks at LOWEST CURRENT RATES.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

Claims Paid during the last Ten Years Amount to ....£3,591,798.

BOMBAY BRANCH OFFICE:—
57, ESPLANADE ROAD
(Oriental Bank Buildings)

W. R. RAE,
Resident Secretary.

AGENTS WANTED, in Up-country Stations. Liberal Terms of Commission.

THE DEMAND
FOR
STANDARD POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865, the preference shown for STANDARD POLICIES has been very marked; the NEW BUSINESS having exceeded £1,000,000, sums assured, PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE. The BUSINESS of 1892 was the largest in the History of the Company.

PREMIUMS MODERATE; CONDITIONS LIBERAL.

EVERY INFORMATION

In connection with LIFE ASSURANCE BUSINESS can be obtained on application to

DOUGLAS STEWART,
Acting Secretary, Bombay Branch.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY

HEAD OFFICE:
ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.

FUNDS Exceed SEVENTY LAKHS.
CLAIMS PAID FOR OVER
THIRTY-THREE LAKHS.

The Company was Founded in 1874, and from that year until now its record has been one of unbroken and unsurpassed progress.

ECONOMY,
MODERATE PREMIUMS,
UNQUESTIONABLE SECURITY,
PROMPT SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS,

Are but a few of the Special Advantages the ORIENTAL offers to Intending Assurers.

Annuities Granted on Liberal Terms.

Family Pension Branch open to all Classes.

Funds in Government Paper remaining in India thus avoiding any Loss to the Assured by Exchange

The working expenses of this Company are the LOWEST of any Company of the SAME age.

For Forms and Particulars for effecting an Assurance, apply to:—

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
Manager and Actuary.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CAPITAL......... £3,000,000

Absolute Security Funds now exeed......£8,453,507
Funds Invested in the best and Safest Securiteis amount to..................£8,003,265

FIRE BRANCH.

Policies covering Risk on Merchandise, Buildings, Spinning Mills, Cotton and Jute Presses, Shops, Bungalows, Household Furniture, Hotels and Clubs, both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, granted on MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS.

Coals on the Bunders and Kerosine Oil also covered

Fire Premium	1875	£	742,553
„	„ 1885	„	966,107
„	„ 1887	„	968,013
„	„ 1892	„	2,033,053

LIFE BRANCH.

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES, LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

Policies granted by the Undersigned without reference to Head Office on approved Lives. Military Lives in Civil Employ have extra Premium returned.

Endowment Assurances payable at Fixed periods, on Adults and Children on very favourable terms.

Last Reversionary Bonus 7½ per cent.

The next Distribution of Profits will take place after close of the year 1894.

Reduction to European Rates when Assured leave either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated Life and Annuity Fund now amount to ....£ 4,730,358
Total Accumulated Funds..........................„ 8,003,265

GROWTH of FUNDS—

1882	£ 4,842,054
1887	„ 5,763,091
1892	„ 8,003,265
Increase of Funds in 10 years	£3,161,211

THOMAS H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Co., Bombay.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

UNIFORM RATES FOR EUROPEAN AND NATIVE ASSURERS.

UNDER the LONDON and LANCASHIRE'S revised Indian rates, Assurances may be obtained for a lower Premium than is elsewhere charged for

POLICIES ISSUED FREE FROM DEBT.

ATTENTION is directed to the many liberal features of the Company and particularly to its new Endowment Assurance Scheme, and to the SPECIALLY advantageous terms now granted to Officers of the Army and Navy.

The financial position of the Company is of the highest order.

Prospectuses, Proposal Forms and all requisite information may be had on Application to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

A LECTURE READ BY
PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER
(In Pamphlet form),
Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette,*
Annas 2, Post free.
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

INSURANCES.

FIRE INSURANCE.

		Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£	3,000,000
The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, inclg. RESERVE FUND.,	„	3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M	6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„	7,500,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„	6,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., of 1877, CAPITAL	„	2,600,000
The BALOISE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs	10,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„	2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL..............	„	1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, inclg. RESERVE FUND	£	3,000,000
The NEW SWISS-LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.	Frs	4,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„	2,000,000
The NETHERLANDS-INDIA SEA & FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.	„	2,250,000
The BAVARIAN LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., Ld., CAPITAL ...	M	4,000,000

The FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer all FACILITIES and most FAVOURABLE TERMS. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents.

SAM. H. SHORROCK,
Of the Firm of
J. and R. SHORROCK, Darwin, Lancashire,

MAKERS of Cotton Weaving Machinery, Paper-making Machinery, Steam Engines, Shafting, &c., &c., is on a short Visit to this country, and will be pleased to submit Estimates for above Machinery or make appointments for Consultations.

Address:—WATSON'S HOTEL, Bombay.

STEEL BOILERS,
LANCASHIRE, CORNISH, AND VERTICAL
IN STOCK OR IN PROGRESS.

LANCASHIRE BOILERS, 30' by 7, for 125lbs. working pressure, with anti-collapsible flanged and longitudinally welded flues, made by special machinery; also Vertical Cross Tube Boilers, of 8, 10, 12, and 16 H.P., all manufactured from specially imported extra quality Siemens-Martin Mild Steel of Guaranteed test. These Boilers embody all the latest improvements in accordance with the specifications of the Manchester Steam Users' Association

RICHARDSON & CRUDDAS,
BYCULLA IRON WORKS, BOMBAY.

FIGS and RAISINS.

JUST RECEIVED, per P. & O. "GANGES

A Small Consignment of
SMYRNA
FIGS and RAISINS (Seedless) Quality
NON PLUS ULTRA,
NEVER IMPORTED IN INDIA.
Packed in Neat Paper Boxes
of nearly 3 lbs each.

Figs	per	Packet	Rs. 2
Raisins Sultanie, Seedless	„	„	2-8

N. B.—The Consignment being a Small one, Gentlemen are requested to book their Orders soon to prevent disappointment.

Apply Sharp to
D. MACROPOLO,
BOMBAY.

THE
BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows:—

To SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY.—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrears.*	
Per Annum ....Rs.	48	Per Annum ....Rs.	55
Half-yearly .... „	25	Half-yearly .... „	30
Quarterly .... „	13	Quarterly .... „	15
Monthly.......... „	5	Monthly.......... „	6

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In Advance.		*In Arrears*	
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Ten Lines and under—
First insertion..............................Rs. 5
Second do. ....„ 2-8
Third do. ....„ -8
Fourth and succeeding insertions ....As. 2 per line
but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

All advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which make an inch.

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First insertion..............................As. 8 per line.
Second do. ....„ 4½ „
Third do. ....„ 2½ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted or Servants required, Houses or Lodgings, to the change of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines ....Re. 1-0
Each succeeding line.......................„ 0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than one *Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
BI-WEEKLY EDITION.

To SUBSCRIBERS.

IN BOMBAY.		UP-COUNTRY.	
Per Annum..........Rs.	12	Per Annum..........Rs.	15
Half-Yearly.......... „	6	Half-yearly.......... „	7-8
Quarterly.......... „	3	Quarterly.......... „	3-12

"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
OVERLAND SUMMARY.
Post Free.

Per Annum..............................Rs. 12
Half-yearly..............................„ 6
Quarterly..............................„ 3

"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
WEEKLY BUDGET.
Post Free.

Per Annum..............................Rs. 12
Half-yearly..............................„ 6
Quarterly..............................„ 3

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Arrival of the Raja of Rajpipla, Grant Road Station, 5-45 a.m.
Conversazione, Bombay Art Society, 9-30 p.m.
Volunteer Artillery Camp, Mahaluxmi.
Meet, Bombay Foxhounds, Wankrla.
Stanley Opera Company, Gaiety Theatre, 9 p.m.
Grand Anatomical Museum, Boree Bunder.

Victoria Dock.—The steamer Nedjed entered the dock on Tuesday, and the steamer Methley Hall yesterday.

First Criminal Sessions.—The business of the first Criminal Sessions of the High Court terminated yesterday; and the Sessions were formally dissolved.

Notice to Jurymen.—Gentlemen of the common jury need not attend at the High Court this morning, the Sessions having been dissolved last evening.

Postal Notice.—Mails for Ceylon, Straits Settlement, China, and Australia, per s. s. Assam, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 2 p. m., to-day, the 8th instant.

Postal Notice.—A mail for Europe, consisting of letters and packets, specially marked for transmission, per Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Gisela, will be made up at the Bombay General Post Office for despatch to the Trieste Post Office, at 10 a. m., to-morrow, the 9th instant.

Application for Exemption from Service on the Jury.—At the Criminal Sessions of the High Court, yesterday, Mr. John Peters, a common juryman, applied for exemption from service on the ground, that he had to attend the Volunteer Artillery Camp at Mahaluxmi. His Lordship remarked that the jury having already been formed, he could not grant the application.

A Serious Accident to a Parsee Lad.—Bomonji Merwanji Gora, a Parsee lad, aged nine years, residing at Mody Bay, near the Ice Factory, was yesterday evening, at a quarter to 7 o'clock, removed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, suffering from serious injuries caused by his having been accidentally knocked down and run over by a hack victoria while passing along Hornby Road. The lad is now lying in the hospital in a very precarious condition.

Music at the Yacht Club.—The Band of the B. V. Rifles will play the following programme, at 5-45 p.m., to-day:—

March	Among Comrades	Faust
Overture	Jubilation	Ch. Bach
Valse	Swe la plage	Waldteufel
Hussar	Ride	Spindler
Pilgrim Chorus	Tannhauser	Wagner
Dianas	Hunting Ball	Arndt

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

A Vagrant.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Nelmes placed one Alexander Alcock, a Madrasee, lately a clerk, employed in a firm at Calcutta, before Mr. P. H. Dustoor, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, on a charge of wandering about the city without any ostensible means of subsistence. The accused came to Bombay about five days ago in search of employment, and while wandering about the Girgaum Back Road, was arrested by Inspector Nelmes. The accused, having pleaded guilty, was ordered to be sent to the Government Work-house.

Capture of a Gang of Gamblers.—At the instance of Inspector Briscoe, one Shapoorji Cowasji, five other Parsees, one Mahomedan, and one Hindu were yesterday placed before Mr. P. H. Dustoor, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, the first accused being charged with keeping a common gaming-house, and the rest, together with the first accused, gaming therein with cards, dice, and money. Inspector Briscoe, on certain information received, went to a house, at Grant Road, on Tuesday evening, and arrested all the accused in the act of gambling. All the accused were convicted, No. 1 being fined Rs. 20 and the rest Rs. 5 each.

H. E. the Governor's Band at the Fine Arts Exhibition.—H. E. the Governor's Band will play at the Fine Arts Exhibition, at the Secretariat, to-day, at 9-30 p.m., the following programme:—

Danse	des Paysans Russes	Ascher
Overture	Sommernachtstraum	Mendelssohn
Fantasia	Stradella	Flotow
Selection	The Gondoliers	Sullivan
Allegretto Scherzando	From 8th Symphony	Beethoven
Grand Scene	Les Hugenots	Meyerbeer
Selection	Favorite Airs	Schumann
Romanza	Non e Ver	Tito Mattie
Valse	Ma Belle Adoree	Roy

Knocked Down by a Horse.—Mr. Turner held an inquest yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital, touching the death of one Aziz Abdoola, aged thirty-five years, a dealer in horses, residing at Oomer Jamal's stables, at Bellasis Road. At 3 o'clock, on Monday afternoon, the deceased and his brother were sitting outside Oomer Jamal's stables, at Bellasis Road, when they noticed a loose horse coming along the road at a gallop. The deceased got up and ran in front of it to seize the animal, but was knocked down by the animal and sustained a fracture of the skull. Aziz was taken to the J. J. Hospital, where he died, at 9 a.m., yesterday. A verdict of death from the fracture of the skull was recorded.

Fatal Accident on Board a Steamer.—Mr Turner held an inquest yesterday, at the morgue, regarding the death of one Macan Bijia, aged thirty-five years, a khalasi, employed on board the s.s. Rajputana, now lying in the British India Dry Dock, Mazagon. On Tuesday noon the deceased lowered the staging and was coming down by a rope to get on to it, when the rope gave way, and he fell to the bottom of the deck. He was bleeding from the nose and mouth, and was picked up unconscious, and taken to the J. J. Hospital, but died on the way. A verdict in accordance with the above facts was returned by the jury.

Fatal Result of Falling into a Quarry Hole.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday, at Parel, on the body of a Hindu girl, named Gharee, aged thirteen years, the daughter of Mahadev Rama, a coachman, in the employ of Mr. Jamsetjee Ardeshir Wadia, residing on his master's premises, at Parel Road. At 4-30 p.m., on Monday last, while the deceased was playing near a quarry-hole, in the compound of her father's master, she slipped and fell in. She was immediately taken out alive by one Rama Luximon, also a coachman, and taken to the J. J. Hospital, where after being treated, Gharee was brought home. She was conscious, but could not swallow any food. On the following morning her breathing became difficult, and she died at 4 o'clock in the afternoon. A verdict in accordance with the above facts was recorded.

Postal Notice.—The present bi-weekly service between Bombay and Karachi by the British India Steam Navigation Company's packets, leaving Bombay on Sunday and Wednesday will, with effect from the 6th February, be replaced by a tri-weekly service. The days of departure, and the latest hours of posting in the Bombay General Post Office, will be as follows:—Tuesday, departure, 10 a.m.; latest hour of posting at General Post Office, 8 a.m. (This steamer will call at Veraval, Mangrol, Porebundar, and Cutch Mandvi.) Thursday, departure, noon; latest hour of posting at General Post Office, 10 a.m. Saturday, departure, 2 p.m.; latest hour of posting at General Post Office, noon. The steamer advertised to leave at 2 p.m. on Saturday will convey the English mails for Sind and the Persian Gulf ports, and will be detained till the arrival of the P. & O. mail steamer. If the mail steamer has not been signalled by noon on Saturday, supplemental mails for Sind and Persian Gulf ports will be made up at the General Post Office, and closed immediately the P. and O. mail steamer is signalled. Mails from Karachi will be received in Bombay on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

A Convict again Convicted.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Good charged Joseph DeSouza, a Native Christian, who had been already convicted and sentenced to undergo six months' rigorous imprisonment on two charges of personating a Government servant, before Mr. P. H Dustoor, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, on a charge of committing theft of a binocular, valued at Rs. 75, the property of one Rashid Essa bin Khalifa, residing at Foras Road. It appears that on Sunday last the accused went to the complainant's house, and told him that he had heard that his servant, who had a shop down below, had applied for a tobacco license, but that the servant would not get a license, unless he (the accused) assisted him, and unless he was paid something for that assistance. Essa Khalifa took the accused in his room and treated him to a sumptuous dinner and liquor. Before leaving the house the accused helped himself with a pair of binoculars, which was lying on the table, and went away. When the accused was arrested on a charge of personation, the pair of binoculars was found with him, and were subsequently identified by the complainant. The Magistrate sentenced the accused to three months' hard labour.

Grant College Medical Society.—A meeting of the members of the Grant College Medical Society was held in the hall of the Grant College Library, on Tuesday last, for the purpose of electing office-bearers for the current year. About fifty members of the profession were present on the occasion. In the absence of their president, Dr. R. N. Khory, it was proposed by Dr. K. N. Badhurji, and seconded by Dr. J. Cursetji, that Dr. Dossabhoy Bejonjee be called to the chair. The chairman having taken his seat, thanked the members heartily for doing him the honour of electing him their president in the absence of Dr. Khory. It was then proposed by Dr. Deshmukh, and seconded by Dr. Lisboa, that Drs. N. H. Chowksy and K. N. Hiramanek be nominated their scrutineers, which was duly agreed to. Votes were then collected for the office-bearers, and the following gentlemen were declared as duly elected for the current year:—President, Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna; vice-presidents, Drs. Cowasji Hormusji, and Dorabji Hormusji; members of the committee, Drs. Hirji Jehangir Dadysett, Dadabhoy Jamaspjee, Bejonji Nowrojee, Khwaja Abdulla, D. R. Tata, and L. P. Dhargalkar; honorary secretaries, Drs. Bejonji D. Kapadia and Dossabhoy Rustomji Bardi. The chairman then put to the vote the thanks of the members of the Society to the retiring office-bearers for their zeal and energy for the good of the Society; which was unanimously passed. After the customary vote of thanks to the chairman the meeting dissolved.

FRAUD BY RAILWAY SERVANTS.

At the Mazagon Police Court, on Tuesday afternoon one Javecharam Rajaram, a ticket-collector in the employ of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, and Ahmed Hoosein Abdool Hoosein, a policeman in the employ of the same Company, were placed before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, the former being charged with criminal breach of trust as a servant in respect of twenty-two return halves of second class railway tickets from different stations on the B. B. and C. I. Railway line to Bombay, and the latter with receiving and retaining the same, under Section 411 and 414. Mr. Bayley, of Messrs. Crawford, Burder, Buckland, and Bayley, appeared on behalf of the Railway Company. The first accused was defended by Mr. Velinker, pleader, while the second was undefended.

It appeared from the evidence of one Mahomedali Sheriffali, a rubber-stamp maker, that a few months ago he gave certain information to the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company that return halves of second-class railway tickets from different stations on the line to Bombay, had been sold for Rs. 2 each to passengers travelling by that line after they had been utilised. The railway authorities referred the informant to the Railway Police, who, in consultation with Sirdar Mir Abdoolali, the Superintendent of the Criminal Investigation Department, and Inspector Morar Rao set on making inquiries. On the 28th ultimo, about 7 p.m., the Mahomedan informant met Inspector Morar Rao, who handed to him Rs. 30, in currency notes and marked silver coins. The Inspector, who was then in the disguise of an Arab pearl merchant, accompanied by detective Jemadar Mea Jan Abdool Kadar and the informant, proceeded to the Null Bazaar, where they met the second accused Ahmed Hoosein, who asked the informant to accompany him to some other place, where he would sell the informant some return halves of the second-class railway tickets, as there were many people moving about the Null Bazaar. The accused and the informant proceeded to an Irani's shop at the Two Tanks, followed by the two detective officers, where the accused and the informant took some tea. The former then offered to sell to the latter some of the tickets for Rs. 2 each for stations beyond Surat, on the following day. Accordingly they met again at the shop, when the informant purchased from the accused fifteen return halves of the second-class tickets and paid him Rs. 30, which were given by the detective officer. Immediately after the two detective officers appeared on the scene and arrested the accused with the marked money in his possession, and took charge of the tickets from the informant. In consequence of statements made by this accused, the first accused was arrested at an Irani's shop at Grant Road. The first accused, after collecting the return halves of the second-class tickets, used to hand them over to the second accused at the Grant Road Station for sale. This state of things continued for some months until the whole fraud perpetrated by the two accused was discovered. The Magistrate, after recording the evidence of Mr. Joseph Counsell, traffic inspector on the B. B. and C. I. Railway, adjourned the case until Saturday next.

BOMBAY RIFLE CLUB TOURNAMENT.

The first heat in the first round of this tournament took place at Coorla on Wednesday, the 7th instant, when the B. B. & C. I. Railway Volunteers met the 2nd team, Bombay Volunteer Rifles. The shooting at 500 and 600 yards was fairly good all round, that of the Railway Volunteers especially so. At 800 yards there was a considerable falling off in both teams. The Railway Volunteers were, however, more than able to hold their own, and finished up the winners by 29 points. The two best scores made in each team were 75 out of 84 by Corpl. Parker, B. B. & C. I. Railway Volunteers, a most excellent performance, and Lce.-Corpl. Fernandes, B. B. & C. I. Railway Volunteers, 70. For the 2nd team, Bombay Volunteer Rifles, Qr.-Mr.-Serg. Stephens 67 and Serg. McKinnons 60. The following are the scores:—

B. B. AND C. I. R. VOLS. TEAM.

	500 yds	600 yds	800 yds	Grand Total
Corpl L Parker	26	23	23	75
Lce-Corpl F Fernandez	24	21	25	70
Sergt-Major H Booth	20	25	20	65
Vol J D Souza	22	20	22	64
Vol Gren	24	19	17	60
Corpl W B Cavell	22	19	11	52
Vol F Oliveira	19	19	10	48
Sergt J Cobban	22	16	7	45
Totals	179	165	135	479

2ND TEAM BO. VOL. RIFLES.

	500 yds	600 yds	800 yds	Grand Total
Qr-Mr-Sergt W Stephens	21	22	24	67
Sergt J A McKinnon	23	22	15	60
Corpl T Thurley	19	17	23	59
Cr-Sergt E Sands	19	18	18	55
Corpl R W Chitts	16	25	14	55
Sergt-Instr J Thompson	22	21	12	55
Vol G M P Clyne	25	13	14	52
Vol J M Mason	26	13	8	47
Totals	171	151	128	450

Extra Spoons were fired for by the members of the Club, with the following result:—

27TH EXTRA COMPETITION.

	Scores 500 yards.
Vol J M Mason, Bo Vol Rifles	26*
Sergt J A McKinnon, Bo Vol Rifles	23
Sergt-Instr J Thompson, Bo Vol Rifles	22
Qr-Mr-Sergt W Stephens, Bo Vol Rifles	21
Corpl T Thurley, Bo Vol Rifles	49
Cr-Sergt E Sands, Bo Vol Rifles	19
Corpl R W Chitts, Bo Vol Rifles	16

* Winner of Spoon.

28TH EXTRA COMPETITION.

	600 yards.
Corpl R W Chitts, Bo Vol Rifles	25†
Sergt J A McKinnon, Bo Vol Rifles	22
Qr-Mr-Sergt W Stephens, Bo Vol Rifles	22
Sergt-Instr J Thompson, Bo Vol Rifles	21
Cr-Sergt E Sands, Bo Vol Rifles	18
Corpl T Thurley, Bo Vol Rifles	17
Vol J M Mason, Bo Vo Rifles	13

† Winner of Spoon.

29TH EXTRA COMPETITION.

	800 yards
Qr-Mr-Sergt W Stephens, Bo Vol Rifles	24‡
Corpl T Thurley, Bo Vol Rifles	23
Cr-Sergt E Sands, Bo Vol Rifles	18
Sergt J A McKinnon, Bo Vol Rifles	15
Corpl R W Chitts, Bo Vol Rifles	14
Sergt-Instr J Thompson, Bo Vol Rifles	12
Vol J M Mason, Bo Vol Rifles	8

‡ Winner of Spoon.

The 1st team, Bo Vol Rifles, will meet the team of H M S Magdala on Friday, 9th inst., at 6-45 a.m.

HIGH COURT.—February 8.

(Before the Honble Mr. Justice Bayley.)
Testamentary and Intestate Jurisdiction.
Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

20-93—Bicknell, M and M—Cowasjee Nowrojee Lam vs Bomanjee Hormusjee Mothabhoy—In person.
15-92—Tyabjee and D—Tanagoo the sole executor vs Dajee Sadoo Malee and others—Cassinath J M, and M L Shroff for 1st Defendant.
25-93—Ardasir H and D—Peer Mahomed Allarakhia Hajee Gooma Fazull Mahomed and others vs Rabiabai widow of the deceased Pestonji R K.
14-93—Edgelow and G—Dayabai widow of the deceased vs Oomersey Govind—Brown and M.

(Before the Honble Mr. Justice Farran.)
To Speak to the Minutes of the Decree.

176-93—Brown and M—Narayen Ragoonath vs Vinayekrao Bhaskerjee and others—Chitnis M M F M & M and J.
568-93—Craigie L and O—Radhabai and another vs Parvati bai—Little S N and B.
232-93—Chalk W and S—Narayen Khooshall vs Khooshal Sadashiv and others—Mansuklal D and J.—Part heard.
312-93—Roughton and B—Munsoor Solomon vs Jacob Aaron—Bhaishunker and K.
500-92—In person—Badrudin Valud Shaikh Saheb Mitheker vs Jumnadas Javerdas—Little S N and B.
399-93—V M Pakvasa for Pauper Harichund Bhicajee vs Rao Bahadoor Ragoba Junardhan Gamankar—Dikshit and H.

For Hearing on Commissioners Special Report.

67-86—Framji and M—Khudiza Begam and others vs Amad bin Oomer Sultan Nawaz Jang Bahadur—Crawford B and Co.

Postponed Long Causes.

15-89—Payne, G and S—Bhanjee Bhimsey and others vs Soondrabai alias Dhunbai and another—Wadia and G.
300-93—Craigie, L and O—Sir Roberts Jardine and others vs Jaitha Malsee and another—Little S N and B.
274-93—Brown and M—Khetsidas Rambux vs Munchershaw Sorabjee Mehta and another—Ardasir H and D.
314-93—Little S N and B—Sadashiv Bapoo Shinde vs Wassudev Sudashiv Lele and others—Dikshit and H.

To preserve the complexion against wind, heat, irritating dust, &c., against wounds, burns, abrasion, the best application is Toilet "Lanoline."—From all Chemists and Druggists in Auber.

FIRST CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

Yesterday, at the Bombay Criminal Sessions, the Hon. Mr. Justice Parsons presided.

COMMITTING MISCHIEF BY FIRE.

Mahadu Hanmanta was placed at the bar on a charge of having, on the 14th November last, committed mischief by setting fire to a room of one Mooghi, woman, in Colbat lane, intending to cause the destruction of a building. The Hon. Mr. Lang, Advocate-General, who appeared for the prosecution, wished to be allowed to withdraw the case, as he supposed it would be impossible to secure a conviction on the evidence they had. His Lordship allowed the case to be withdrawn, and ordered the prisoner's discharge.

RECOMMENDED TO MERCY, BUT CONDEMNED TO DEATH.

Jan Mahomed Goolam Mahomed, a young Mahomedan of the weaver caste, was charged with having, on the 23rd November last, committed murder by causing the death of Jaina, a girl about six years of age, and with having, on the 24th November, voluntarily assisted in the disposal of stolen property, by selling to Dhulla Laka a silver hanslee" or neck ornament. The Hon. Mr. Lang, with Mr. V. G. Kothare, appeared for the Crown; and Mr. Jardine, jun., for the defence. All Hindu jurors were challenged, and the following gentlemen were empannelled upon the

SPECIAL JURY.

Mr. David Gostling, Foreman.

Mr. Byramjee N. Katrak.	Mr. E. W. Keily.
Mr. G. P. De Soane.	Mr. F. A. C. Rebello.
Mr. Alfred King.	Mr. Merwanjee Rustomjee
Mr. J. Cowasjee Jehanghir.	Mr. S. A. Duigan.

Mr. Lang, in addressing the jury, said the facts of the case were very short, and he did not think the investigation would occupy them long. The girl, Jaina, was found drowned in a quarry-hole not far from the Byculla Club, on the morning of the 24th November last. She was six or seven years of age, and lived with her father, a weaver, at Safrabad, off the Ripon Road. The prisoner, an acquaintance of the family, took the deceased and her younger sister Coolsum, about two years of age, to a shop on the Ripon Road, on the afternoon of the 23rd November, for the purpose of giving them some *bhajjias* or vegetable cakes. After taking back the little girl to her father's house, the prisoner took Jaina, who wore a silver neck ornament, to Bellasis Road, near Oomer Jamal's stables, and afterwards to the Gordon Mills, where he purchased for her a pice worth of sweetmeat, and finally took her back to a place off the Byculla Club. At any rate, he returned to the house without the girl. Her father got anxious, enquiries were made without avail, and a report was made to the police. Next morning, about 5 o'clock, the girl's dead body was found in a quarry-hole not far from the Byculla Club. The prisoner was arrested, and in consequence of information he gave, the police went to the shops of a Marwaree and a Borah, from whom they recovered portions of a silver neck ornament which the prisoner had sold to them. The prisoner had made a confession, which was taken down by Mr. Dustoor, Presidency Magistrate. There could be no doubt upon the medical evidence that the girl's death was caused by drowning. The learned counsel said that, after hearing the evidence, the jury would have no hesitation in coming to the conclusion that the prisoner pushed the girl, Jaina, into the quarry-hole and caused her death.

Evidence was then called for the Crown.

Mr. Pheroz Hoshang Dustoor, Presidency Magistrate, examined by Mr. Lang, said he recorded the confession made by the accused. (Produced.) He made two statements, one before the enquiry commenced, and another during the course of the enquiry.

Cross-examined by Mr. Jardine: The confession was not taken down in the vernacular.

What was your reason for not taking it down in the vernacular?—Because the language of the Court is English. I dictated the statement to my judicial clerk, and it was afterwards interpreted by the interpreter to the accused.

To Mr. Lang: I signed the certificate afterwards.

To the Judge: We have no establishment to write Hindustani. The Court's proceedings are all in English. I could not write Hindustani.

The Clerk of the Crown read the confession of the accused, who stated, among other things, that he was in the habit of visiting the girl who was drowned in the tank. She was six years old. On a Thursday afternoon he enticed the girl to accompany him to the corner where the Bellasis and Duncan Roads meet. Thence he took her near the Byculla Club and bought for her a pice worth of levrees. He then took her to the Gordon Mill and thence to Jacob's Circle, where he bought for her a pice worth of parched rice. They afterwards sat down near the tank of the Gordon Mill. He removed her neck ornament and pushed her into the tank. He stood up and went to a short distance. He then saw a stone, and being confused, he threw it on the child's body just as it was coming up on the surface of the water. He did not then wait to see, but ran away from the spot. He concealed the necklet in his trousers, &c.

Sykoola Yar Mahomed, a weaver, examined by Mr. Lang, said he lived in Safrabad, a lane leading from Ripon Road with Jaina, the deceased girl, who was about six years old, and Coolsum, another girl, about two years of age. The accused was in the habit of coming to the house. One afternoon he went out with Jaina and Coolsum, saying he would buy them some "bhajjias," i. e., vegetable cakes. In about ten minutes, accused returned to the house and left Coolsum there, with a "bhajjia" in her hand. Accused then left the house. In the evening, Jaina not having returned home, the witness went to prisoner's house and asked where his daughter was. Prisoner said: "Has she not returned?" Prisoner then accompanied witness to Temkar Street to make enquiries regarding the girl. She was not to be found there. Witness then made a report to the police. About 10-30 p.m. that day, prisoner came to witness's house and enquired if Jaina had been found. He was told that she had not been found, and he left the house. Next morning, witness saw the dead body of Jaina near a tank off the Byculla Club. When she left the house, she had a silver neck ornament on her person. In the morning when witness saw the dead body, the ornament was gone. Witness recognised the two silver pieces shewn him as parts of the missing ornament. Witness also recognised a necklace of beads that was on the body, the clothes the girl had on her person, &c. Witness had known the accused for a long time.

Cross-examined by Mr. Jardine: Prisoner was attached to my children, and Jaina was fond of prisoner. I was not surprised at his taking away my daughters, and was not at all anxious about his taking them away.

To the jury: When prisoner brought back Coolsum to the house, I did not enquire where Jaina was. I was busy, and made no enquiry about Jaina.

Fatma, eldest daughter of the last witness, said she lived with her grandfather, and used to visit her father's house. She did so on a Thursday, when she saw the prisoner in the house. Coolsum asked her father for a pie, and the father said he had not got it. The prisoner then said he had a silver piece for four annas, and he showed it. The prisoner, with Coolsum, Jaina, the witness, and a girl named Khatija, then went to a "bhajjia" seller's shop in Ripon Road, where "bhajjias" were purchased and given to each of the girls. Witness and Khatija then went away, leaving Coolsum and Jaina with the prisoner. Jaina could not be found that evening, although search was made for her. The next morning her dead body was found near a tank. Witness recognised the two pieces of silver shown her as parts of the neck ornament which Jaina wore on the preceding day.

Cross-examined by Mr. Jardine: Jaina was fond of the prisoner, who was attached to both the girls, and gave them something to eat.

Rahimatbai, wife of Guffoor, sold "bhajjias" in Ripon Road. On a Thursday afternoon, the prisoner, the last witness, and three children came to her and bought a pice worth of "bhajjias." The woman and a girl then left in the direction of Bellasis Road. The prisoner made one of the girls sit near a liquor-shop, and went with the other girl in his arms towards Safrabad. He soon returned alone, and went with the other girl towards Bellasis Road, in the direction of the Parsee statue.

Dr. Sidney Smith, who had made a *post mortem* examination of Jaina's body, was of opinion that she died from drowning. There were no external marks of violence on the body.

Goolab Carrajee, a sweetmeat-seller, said that on the afternoon of the 23rd November he sold a pice worth of sweetmeat to the prisoner, who had a girl with him, about six or seven years of age. He went with the girl in the direction of the Bellasis Road bridge. The next morning witness went to the morgue, where he saw the dead body of the girl.

Coostnee, woman, said she sold parched grain near the Gordon Mills, and remembered selling a pice worth of "save" to the prisoner on a Thursday. He had a little girl with him at the time.

Boodoo Tajjan, a weaver, knew the prisoner, who lived in the same room with him and paid him half-a-rupee as rent. Prisoner said he worked in a mill at Colaba. At the time he was arrested prisoner owed him Re. 1-8-0 for rent. He said he would pay it on the 25th of the month. Prisoner did not go to his work on the day before he was arrested. On his return home in the evening, he brought a chicken with him. He went out with the complainant that evening, returning home about 2 a.m. He went out that morning, and on his return home about noon, he was arrested by the police.

Cross-examined by Mr. Jardine: I demanded the rent several times. Prisoner said he would pay on the 25th, the day on which he expected to get his pay from the mill.

Dhulla Laka, a Marwaree, keeping a shop at Moombadevi, said he bought the silver pieces in Court from the prisoner on the 24th November last. Witness paid him Rs. 2-2-0. It was about 8-30 in the morning. The police came to the shop on the 29th November to make enquiries, and witness picked out prisoner from some thirteen persons who were shown him at the Esplanade Police Court.

Cross-examined by Mr. Jardine: The thirteen persons were standing in a line, and the prisoner was third or fourth in the line.

Alibhoy Adumjee, a Borah shop-keeper in Banian Road, bought a piece of silver from the accused on the 24th November for ten annas, making an entry in his book. It was a piece of a neck ornament.

Govind Pandoo, a policeman, remembered the complainant making a report to him on the 23rd November last of the loss of his daughter. The next morning, on the body being found in a quarry-hole, witness sent for Inspector Moore, who came and took it out and had it removed to the morgue.

Cross-examined by Mr. Jardine: The body could not be reached from the verge of the quarry-hole. It was floating with the face upwards.

Inspector Harry Moore remembered the complainant making a report to him about the loss of his daughter. The following morning the body of the girl was found in a quarry-hole, which was five feet deep at the edge, and fifteen feet deep seven feet from the edge. Witness had the body removed to the morgue.

Ameen Mahomed, a policeman, said he made enquiries about pieces of a silver neck ornament, and found one piece with a Borah shop-keeper in Banian Street.

Manvarali Bankerali, a police havildar, said he arrested the prisoner about noon on the 24th November, and found some money with him. He said he had only one pice. On searching him, witness found on him two rupees and some small silver coins.

This was the case for the prosecution.

The prisoner said he was innocent. The police had extorted the confession from him by torture. The little girl asked him for a pie, and he took her and her sister and gave them some "bhajjias." He left the little girl upstairs. Jaina had gone away after taking a "bhajjia," and he did not see her again. He went to Hajee Ali. While on his way he saw a Hindu leave on the road a basket, which contained a chicken, a kitten, etc. Accused took the chicken and went home. He then heard of the loss of Jaina and went to the police station. He did not sell the silver pieces; that was all false.

Mr. Lang, in summing up the evidence, said there could be no doubt upon the evidence that the prisoner caused the death of the girl Jaina. Several persons had deposed to seeing the girl in the prisoner's company at Bellasis Road, Ripon Road, and near the Gordon Mills. The prisoner had made a long statement, describing the different places to which he took the girl, and how he pushed her into the quarry-hole. The prisoner denied having made the statement, saying it was extorted from him. Mr. Lang said all policemen had been withdrawn when the prisoner made the statement, and the Magistrate was satisfied that it was voluntarily made. There could be no doubt upon the evidence that the prisoner sold the bits of silver to the Borah and the Marwaree. Instances were not uncommon in which such crimes were committed for very small sums of money. The prisoner was in need of money, and was unable to pay Re. 1-8 for rent, and yet had more than Rs. 2-0 on his person when he was arrested.

Mr. Jardine, in addressing the jury for the defence, said it was necessary for them to receive with great caution such evidence as had been given in this case. The learned counsel reviewed the evidence and commented upon portions of it, pointing to what he said were improbabilities in the case.

His Lordship, in summing-up the case to the jury, said the evidence was all one way, and if the jury believed it, it was for them to say whether the prisoner was proved to be guilty of murder. If the jury believed the evidence, his Lordship did not think they could come to any other verdict than that the prisoner was guilty. The pieces of the silver ornament which he had sold were strong evidence against him, and he did not account how he came into possession of them. It might be said that the prisoner acted on an impulse; yet on his confession, which was also strong evidence against him, he appeared to have pushed the girl into the quarry-hole, and when he saw the body rising to the surface, he threw a stone with the intention of drowning it, and then ran away.

The foreman of the jury enquired what the prisoner's age was stated to be.

His Lordship said they could judge for themselves. In the calendar the age had been entered at 22 years on the enquiries of the jail authorities.

The jury, after a consultation of about half an hour, returned a verdict of guilty of murder by a majority of seven to two, but with a recommendation to mercy on the ground of the prisoner's youth; and a unanimous verdict of guilty of theft. The foreman stated that two of the jurors were for a verdict of not guilty on the charge of murder on the ground that, omitting the confession, there was not sufficient evidence.

His Lordship, in passing sentence, told the prisoner the jury, by a majority of seven to two, had found him guilty of murder; and he fully agreed with the verdict of the majority. It was almost impossible to have had a clearer proof of murder. The charge was not only proved by the evidence, but was corroborated by the prisoner's own confession. The case was clear enough; and his Lordship did not see why there should be any hesitation in coming to a verdict of guilty. As to the recommendation to mercy, his Lordship thought it was wrongly made in a clear case of this kind.

The foreman: My lord, we were all unanimous in making the recommendation to mercy.

His Lordship proceeded to say that the prisoner had acted with great cruelty for the sake of a very paltry sum of money, and he could see no extenuating circumstances. His Lordship sentenced him to death.

The following case was tried before his Lordship and a common jury.

KIDNAPPING A BOY.

Ardasir Manockjee, a young Parsee, was charged with having, on the 23rd ult., kinapped a boy, named Jamsetjee Cowasjee, about ten years of age, out of lawful gurdianship, while on his way to school, for an improper purpose. Mr. Melsheimer, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown. The prisoner was not defended by counsel. The jury, after a short consultation, returned a unanimous verdict of guilty, and his Lordship sentenced the prisoner to seven years' rigorous imprisonment.

There being no other case for trial, the first Criminal Sessions were dissolved.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley presided at the weekly sitting of the Insolvent Debtors' Court yesterday.

RE RAGHOWJEE HEMRAJ.

Mr. Manker, barrister-at-law, for the insolvent, applied for an extension of the interim order for one month. The application not being opposed by creditors, was granted by his Lordship.

RE NARANDAS TULSIDAS.

Mr. Manker, on behalf of the insolvent, moved for a rule *nisi* calling upon the creditors to show cause why the insolvent should not be allowed to withdraw the petition. The learned counsel informed his Lordship that the insolvent had settled with most of the creditors.

His Lordship granted the rule, as applied for, and made it returnable within a month.

RE MUNCHERJEE RUSTOMJEE BELIHOMJEE.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, moved for a rule *nisi* calling upon the creditors to show cause why the insolvent should not be allowed to withdraw his petition.

The rule was granted by his Lordship, who allowed insolvent to amend his schedule regarding the amount of his debt.

RE JOHN BROWN.

Mr. Manker, on behalf of the insolvent, applied for and obtained leave to serve notices upon creditors; also to amend the schedule, and for an extension of the interim order for a month.

RE GEORGE CLIFFORD WOODWARD.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, applied for and obtained an adjournment of the hearing of the matter of the insolvency with liberty to amend the schedule and serve notices on his creditors.

RE RAISY NENSY.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, applied for two months' adjournment of the hearing of rule *nisi* calling upon the creditors to show cause why the insolvent should not be granted his discharge.

His Lordship granted the rule, with leave to serve notices on a creditor who was at Cutch.

DISCHARGES.

The following insolvents were granted their final discharge:—Kadurbhoy Mahomedally Sukhia; Vishnu Raghu and others; James Smyth; Abba Haji Jaffer Ali and others; Narayan Keroba Rane; Chiman Kashinath and another, and Mahomedally Wallad Kalumyah.

THE OPIUM COMMISSION.

At the sitting of the Opium Commission at Ajmere, on Saturday, the Rev. C. W. de Souza, Methodist Episcopal Missionary, said he had conversed with natives of all classes respecting opium consumption, and almost every one had declared the habit to be injurious and disgraceful. Mrs. Drynan, Zenana Missionary, United Presbyterian Mission, for twenty-six years had heard from women of their husbands, fathers and brothers losing their money, getting thin and drying up through opium, and deterriorating morally. Colonel Abbot was recalled. He handed in a statement from the Maharawal of Banswara, expressing his Highness' views with regard to prohibition, and forwarding a claim for one lakh sixty-nine thousand rupees annual loss to the State and his subjects. Thakur Sawai Singhji, of Narina, a leading noble of Kishengarh, said prohibition would mean a loss of revenue to that State of six rupees per acre. Half the men of his caste above 40, and one-fourth below, were habitual consumers; forty per cent. of Rajput women used it, and excessive consumers amounted to fifteen per cent. Rao Bahadur Lall, member of the Kishengarh State Council, said the average proportion of consumers in the State was 20 per cent. of the total population. Prohibition would cause serious pecuniary loss to the State and to cultivators. Pundit Jeyshunker, Motmid of the Maharawal of Dungarpore, said the total loss to that State by prohibition would be over five lakhs. Umacharan Mukhy Opadhyay, Settlement Officer, Dholpur, said the total loss to that State from prohibition would be seven thousand rupees. Munshi Bola Nath, Revenue Officer, and Sah Badri Lal, Customs Officer of Shahpura, gave evidence as to loss by prohibition in that State. Evidence as to loss by prohibition in that State. Evidence of a similar character was given by Rao Kesri Singh of Bhinae, Subadar Dalla of Chittah, and Seth So Bhag Mull, merchant, and banker of Ajmere.

The Commission will resume its sittings at Indore on Tuesday.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON WEDNESDAY, THE 7TH OF FEBRUARY, 1894.

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature 32° and also to the sea level.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

Stations.	Barometer, 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st Nov. to date.	Rainfall. Variation, 1st Nov. to date.
Delhi	30·054	Calm	2	68·1	56·1	87	...	3·91	+2·17
Agra	30·060	N W	6	75·6	59·6	88	0·01	2·09	+1·41
Cawnpore	30·114	E S E	5	79·9	56·5	89	0·17	1·21	...
Allahabad	30·070	E S E	4	81·7	58·9	81	0·01	2·58	+1·15
Jhansi	30·055	S W	3	82·5	59·2	79	0·18	3·30	+2·41
Jacobabad	30·071	Calm	2	65·4	44·1	68	...	1·17	+0·75
Karachi	30·102	N E	9	71·0	56·0	86	0·18	3·53	+2·72
Jeypore	30·045	Calm	3	79·1	60·0	71	..	3·83	+2·97
Ajmere	30·077	N E	5	78·4	58·6	63	...	2·43	+1·67
Deesa	30·050	N E	10	86·2	62·0	41	...	2·19	+1·34
Ahmedabad	30·016	Calm	2	90·3	63·6	58	...	1·92	...
Bhuj	30·080	E	6	83·0	59·9	49	...	0·27	+0·08
Rajkot	30·070	E N E	8	89·4	59·9	70	...	1·54	+1·09
Veraval	30·054	N N E	5	81·0	62·3	74	...	2·28	...
Neemuch	30·061	S S E	8	84·8	61·7	54	...	2·41	+1·78
Indore	30·055	S E	4	88·0	63·1	71	...	2·79	+1·97
Saugor	30·085	E S E	6	87·8	60·2	70	0·26	3·09	+0·88
Jubbulpore	30·098	W	4	88·4	60·8	73	...	2·64	+0·82
Hoshangabad	30·056	E N E	2	89·8	64·8	75	0·06	5·10	+3·55
Khandwa	30·048	W N W	7	93·7	65·2	75	0·01	0·79	—0·52
Raipur	30·117	Calm	1	87·8	58·7	56	...	0·64	—0·61
Nagpur	30·080	N	4	89·8	65·6	38	..	3·08	+1·02
Amraoti	30·047	N	f	92·6	71·3	56	...	1·20	—0·84
Akola	30·034	N N E	15	92·9	61·9	74	...	2·11	—0·41
Surat	30·033	N W	F	93·2	62·0	85	...	0·77	+0·54
Malegaon	30·078	W N W	5	94·4	62·4	60	...	1·30	—0·09
Bombay	30·040	N N E	8	83·9	72·0	77	...	1·85	+1·01
Poona	30·075	Calm	5	88·5	63·9	85	0·05	2·44	+0·76
Aurangabad	30·100	Calm	5	87·8	64·2	77	0·04	3·95	...
Sholapur	30·061	S S E	7	90·7	69·0	50	...	0·28	—1·49
Ratnagiri	30·000	Calm	5	87·3	74·9	73	...	0·21	—0·63
Belgaum	30·041	E	?	84·8	62·9	75	...	5·46	+3·47
Goa	29·998	S E	7	88·1	74·4	91	...	4·07	...
Karwar	30·007	N E	2	88·7	73·1	90	...	2·78	—0·35
Mangalore	30·008	N N E	3	87·8	72·9	75	...	3·61	—0·16
Calicut	29·998	E	8	89·3	72·6	72	...	7·18	—0·23
Cochin	30·006	E N E	M	89·3	70·6	65	...	6·99	—3·07
Bangalore	30·118	E N E	10	83·8	54·9	84	...	3·06	—1·56
Secunderabad	30·111	E S E	5	87·2	63·4	70	...	3·82	+1·63
Masuliptm.	30·088	N N E	3	85·6	66·2	88	...	17·93	+9·55
Bellary	30·096	S E	4	90·5	64·1	69	...	1·26	—1·18
Cuddapah	30·079	E	..	90·0	64·4	81	...	9·03	+2·08
Madras	30·074	E	9	86·2	76·7	62	...	23·44	—0·80
Coimbatore	30·131	N	4	84·9	62·3	81	...	13·43	+7·52
Trichinopoly	30·076	N N E	2	88·0	63·9	73	..	14·35	+5·44
Negapatam	30·043	N E	6	81·9	76·2	88	...	43·78	+11·37
Colombo	30·027	N N E	12	89·5	71·0	59	...	25·49	+1·41
Aden	30·069	N	10	80·3	69·4	85	...	0·20	—0·11

In column "Wind, Rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has increased rapidly to briskly at Bhuj, Karachi, Cawnpore, Deesa and Veraval, and has changed by moderate or small amount in either direction elsewere. The distribution is very irregular and the baric gradients are moderate to slight. Winds are south-westerly to north-westerly at Agra, Jhansi, Jabalpore, Nagpur, Amraoti, Surat, Malegaon and Coimbatore, and north-easterly to south-easterly in other places. The force has been moderate to light. This morning the wind velocity was 14 miles an hour at Sholapur and 10 at Calicut and Bangalore. The maximum temperature is from 4° to 9° above the normal in Berar and at Surat, Malegaon, Khandwa, Jabalpore Saugor, Indore, Neemuch, Rajkot, Ajmere, Jeypore, Jhansi and Allahabad, and 5° to 9° below it at Delhi, Jacobabad, Karachi and Coimbatore. The minimum temperature is 4° to 14° in excess of the mean in many places. The highest temperature in the shade was 94° at Malegaon and the lowest 44° at Jacobabad. Humidity has increased largely at Surat, Akola, Khandwa Veraval, Jeypore, Karachi, Saugor, Jhansi and Agra, and the skies are cloudy to overcast in the Punjab, North-West Provinces, Rajputana, Lower Sind, Gujarat and at Neemuch, Saugor, Jabalpore, Raipur, Nagpur and Negapatam. Light showers have fallen at Agra, Cawnpore, Allahabad, Jhansi, Saugor, Poona, Khandwa, Hoshangabad, Karachi and Aurangabad. The isobars indicate two areas of low pressure, one over the country lying about Khandwa, Akola and Amraoti, and the other at and in the neighbourhood of Jeypore where the weather is slightly unsettled. The weather over the country lying to the north of latitude 16° is slightly unsettled and scattered showers are probable. On and off the south Coromandel Coast conditions are becoming favourable for rain. Pressure is rather high at Karachi, which is likely to occasion moderate to gentle winds on and off the West Coast between Karachi and Karwar. On and off the Malabar Coast fresh winds are probable.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, Feb. 7.

Wednesday's observations indicate that the barometer is rising except on the west coast of the Peninsula, where it is falling. The depression noticed over the Western Desert yesterday is drifting very slowly eastward; and the centre now is over Khandeish. Winds are irregularly cyclonic around the depression, easterly up the Gangetic Plain, and about the normal elsewhere. The temperature has fallen briskly in North-West India and slowly in the Peninsula, but risen elsewhere. The mean temperature is excessive except in the Punjab and Madras, where it is deficient. The maxima was very low in the Punjab yesterday. Rain and snow has fallen in all hill stations in the North-West; and rain over the Punjab, the North-West Provinces, Sind, and at few places in the Central Provinces. The heaviest amounts registered are about one inch at Simla, Murree and Chakrata.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 27th January, 1894, on 461 Miles open.

—	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,00,000	2,20,000	4,000	3,24,000
Or per mile of Railway	217	477	9	703
For previous 3 weeks of half-year.	2,84,000	5,18,000	12,000	8,14,000
Total for 4 weeks..	3,84,000	7,38,000	16,000	11,38,000
Comparison.				
Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,00 136	1,87,114	9,601	2,96,851
Per mile of Ry do.	217	406	21	644
Total to corresponding date do.	3,84,693	7,29,213	21,869	11,35,775

Increase for the week .... Rs. 27,149
Ditto to date .... " 2,225

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The Hansa Line s s Drachenfels, 1,600 tons, Captain G Kenneweg, cleared yesterday for Hamburg and Bremen, with a general cargo.

The B I S N Co's s s Nuddia, 1,932 tons, Captain A B Cave, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta (27th January), with a cargo of coals.

The s s Courtfield, 2,105 tons, Captain W J Sheldrake, cleared yesterday for Antwerp, with a general cargo and one deck passenger.

The Bombay and Persia S N Co's s s Mobile, 930 tons, Captain W McAdam, arrived in harbour yesterday from Jedda, (21st January), via Aden with a general cargo and 32 deck passengers.

The Hall Line s s Methley Hall, 2,182 tons, Captain A Buck, arrived in harbour yesterdar from Liverpool (10th January), with a general cargo and Mr Corpes and Mr Woodward, as cabin passengers. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Edward Bates and Co.

The s s St Enoch, 2,746 tons, Captain G Mundle, arrived in harbour yesterday from Newport, (7th January) with a cargo of 4,918 tons coals, she experienced for the first part of the voyage very hard sale. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Killick Nixon and Co.

The following is the list of passengers per Italian Steamer Manila, Captain G Parodi, sailing to-day:—For Genoa—Mr Mrs and Miss Comperio, Mr and Mrs Morgan, Mr Contarini Antonio, Mr Chisoln, Captain R Campbell, Colonel and Mrs Stopford, Mrs Stephen and four Miss Stephen and 5 deck passengers. For Portsaid—Monsiur Barbore Crutini Consul of Portugese. For Suez—Miss Dohuer. For Aden—Mr Alibhoy, one lady and 5 deck passengers.

VESSELS IN DOCK.—February 7.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
C	Calder	400	Lockeyer	Not fixed		B & P S N Co
F	Taif	878	Hannah	Mauritius	16-2	H C Joosub
H	Sir Lancelot	886	Brebner	Mauritius	8-2	V Ebram & Co
K	Bahaduri	828	Heyer	Marmagoa	10-2	Shepherd & Co
N	La Seyne	1151	Blanc	Karachi	11-2	M Maritimes
P	Courtfield	2005	Sheldrake	Antwerp	7-2	K Nixon & Co
Q	Drachenfels	1600	Kenneweg	Hamburg	7-2	Glade & Co
—	Satrunji	547	Ahmed	Karachi	7-2	Shepherd & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
1	Rome	3022	Daniell	London	24-2	P & O Co
2	Australia s	2221	Tait	Liverpool	14-2	W & A Graham
3	Manilla	2582	Parodi	Genoa	8-2	C Barbero
4	Stura	1416	Negri	China	9-2	C Barbero
5	Oriental	2711	Monde	London	10-2	P & O Co
6	Assam	1611	Crury	China	8-2	P & O Co
7	Ganges	2111	Atkinson	Aden	4-3	P & O Co
8	Gisela	2343	Cassovich	Trieste	9-2	A L S N Co
9	Nedjed	1602	Crawford	Marseilles	11-2	K Nixon
10	Baroda	2022	Daber	Madras, &c.		J Mackintosh
13	Scarsdale	1657	Appleton	Port Said	9-2	J Mackintosh
16	Gwalior	1618	Blackburn	China		P & O Co

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
7	St. Enoch (s)	Mundle	Newport, Jan 7
	Methley Hall (s)	Buck	Liverpool, Jan 10.
	Nuddea (s)	Cave	Calcutta, &c.
	Mobile (s)	McAdam	Jedda, &c.
	H. M. S. Boadicea	Gifford	Colombo, Jan. 4.
	Sajamore American Yacht	Cushing	Karachi.

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
7	Courtfield (s)	Sheldrake	Antwerp.
	Drachenfels (s)	Kenneweg	Hamburg, &c.
	R. I. M. S. Minto	Downes	Calcutta.

The steamer Manilla, Captain Parodi, obtained her por clearance yesterday for Genoa, &c.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Karagola, for Karachi, &c.
" St. Enoch, for Havre.
" Sheikh, for Marseilles.
" Florida, for Antwerp and Dunkirk.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVAL.

Feb.
1 Eridan s .... Ftienne....... Colombo, Jan 27.

DEPARTURES.

Feb. 1.—Steamers Nadir and Wing Sang; and barque Misti.
Feb. 2.—Steamers Shahzada, Baghdad and Bohemia; and barque Faiz Rabban.

DAILY IMPORTS.—February 7.

From Glasgow.

City of Edinburgh s—2 hogsheads whisky, Phipson and Co; 20 hogsheads and 7 cases ale, William M Beel; 105 cases whiskey, Eduljee Bezonjee; 25 cases whiskey, Sir Charles Forbes and Co; 50 cases provision W and A Graham and Co.

From Liverpool.

Kirby Hall s—7 cases medicine, B Smith and Co.
City of Edinburgh s—4 cases writing papers, M Shakaram Joshi.

From London.

Oriental s—7 caseses liquer, Cutler Palmer and Co; 5 cases medicine, Treacher and Co.
Rome s—5 cases medicine, Essoopally Mahomedally; 3 cases medicine, S S Madon and Co.

From Hamburg.

Drachenfels s—40 cases brandy, S B Fraser and Sons.

From Antwerp.

Drachenfels s—4 cases glassware, F M Raysee; 11 cases glassware, N Jan Mahomed.

From Bremen.

Drachenfels s—30 cases beer, Phillip and Co.

From Marseilles.

Laseyme s—1 case perfumed spirit, Damodar Ratansey.

From Venice.

Marq Bacquehem s—36 cases glassbeads, M Essoo hoy.

DAILY EXPORTS.—February 7.

For Liverpool.

Australia s—68 bales wool, Carsey Kesowjee; 73 bales wool, Abjee Sewjee; 335 bale wool, Goculdas Toolseedas; 31 cwts wheat, Sanday and Co; 150 cwts coir yarn, P Govindjee; 2,080 cwts bone meal, Croft Mody and Co; 1,500 cwts myrabollams, S Ramjee; 255 bales cotton, W and A Graham and Co; 200 cwts coir yarn, T Lowjee; 125 bales wool, Nursey Khatao; 400 bales cotton, Finlay, Muir and Co.

For London.

Oriental s—17 bales skins, Thos H Moore and Co; 180 cwts Olibanum, M Mooraj; 16 bales skins, E Purdina; 90 cwts olibanum, Heerjee Veerdhar; 8,966 bales skins and hides, W and A Graham and Co; 23 cases bristles, Glade and Co; 40 cases indigo, The Bombay and Co; 130 cwts gum, T Jumnadas; 2½ cwts gum, L Ludha; 56 cases indigo, Sir Charles, Forbes and Co; 53 cwts bhang, B Shunkerdas; 22 bales skins, The South Indian Export Co; 50 bundles ganja, R Janardhan; 300 cwts myrabollams, H Govindjee; 10 cwts nutmeg, M J Joomabhoy and Co; 43 bales skins, M Shapoorjee and Co; 450 cwts myrabollams, S Ramjee; 8 cwts ivory, E Passia and Co; 530 cwts olibanum, L Chuttoo; 640 cwts myrabollams, Nansee Kharaz and Co.

Laseyne s—100 bales hemp, N Futehally and Co; 1 bale woollen and cotton carpets, H Ismall.

Rome s—2,001 cwts linseed, W and A Graham and Co.

For Hamburg.

Drachenfels s—55 bales cotton, The Bombay Co; 100 bales cotton Finlay, Muir and Co; 6 bales woollen carpets, 1 box Indian curiosities and 21 bundles bamboos, Glade and Co; 110 bales cotton Lyon and Co.

For Antwerp.

Courtfield s—1,000 cwts groundnut, Filay, Muir and Co.

For Marseilles.

Nedjed s—220 bales cotton and 1,190 cwts teelseed, Ralli Brothers.

Sheikh s—4,500 cwts groundnuts, 4,900 cwts castor seed and 14,100 cwts gingelly seed, E D Sassoon and Co; 6,258 cwts teel seed, 30,000 cwts groundnuts and 6,820 cwts castor seed, Ralli Brothers.

Australia s—55 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 304 cwts ground nuts, E D Sassoon and Co.

For Trieste.

Gisela s—55 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

For Bremen.

Drachenfels s—600 cwts linseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

For Port Said.

Scarsdale s—4,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers.

For Calcutta.

Lalpoora s—200 bales cotton, R Luchmondas.

For Hongkong.

Gwalior s—75 cwts ooplate, Yau Shun and Co; 57 cwts raisins and 300 cwts ivory, M H E Ellias; 75 cwts sharkfins and 3 cwts fishmaws, F M Rahimbhoy; 50 bales twist, M Dhuramsey M Co; 250 bales twist, C Bomonjee and Co; 750 cwts onion, The Onion Co; 44 cwts sharkfins and 7 cwts fishmaws, R Fazal; 20 cwts angoor and 19 cwts kismiss, K Mujun; 20 chests opium, Silas E Sassoon; 19 chests opium, L Chuttoo; 410 cwts ooplate, P F Talati; 150 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co.

Stura s—146 bales twist and 15 bales piece-goods, E D Sassoon and Co; 207 cwts sandalwood, C Ebrahim and Co; 375 cwts onion, The Onion Co.

Assam s—10 chests opium, Sassoon J David and Co; 25 chests opium, E D Sassoon and Co; 21 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co; 21½ chests opium, Sorabjee N Talati and Co; 28 chests opium, C Ebrahim and Co; 35 chests opium, H Adum Esmail and Co; 21 chests opium, E Noordin and Co; 27 chests opium, T Luchminarayen.

For Shanghai.

Assam s—104 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co; 100 chests opium, E D Sassoon and Co; 26 chests opium, C Bamonjee and Co; 57 chests opium, E J Abraham; 54 chests opium, Sassoon J David and Co; 10 chests opium, F Ghansiamdas; 48 chests opium, Sorabjee N Talati and Co; 16 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co; 17 chests opium, T Sitaram; 46½ chests opium, E Noordin and Co; 25 chests opium, G Hurdatrai; 15½ chests opium, H Ramgopal; 19 chests opium, R Buldeodas.

Stura s—39 bales piece-goods, E D Sassoon and Co.

Gwalior s—50 bales twist, M Dhuramsey M Co; 60 bales twist, Killick, Nixon and Co; 57 cwts kismiss, M Cassombhoy and Co; 100 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co.

For Kobe.

Stura s—68 bales twist, Thos G Hill and Co.

Valuable Discovery for the Hair.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore, in every case Grey or White hair," to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. a bottle.—Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

MIRTH! MERRY-MAKING!!! Dancing!!! Grand Bargains. Clearance SALE of a Consignment of English Musical Boxes and Aristons is offered at Half price. We offer them at this absurdly low price as the Goods must be cleared before the end of the current month.—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Esplanade Road, Fort Bombay.

FINE QUALITY Black Spun SILK, ½ Hose Embroidered Colors, for Evening Dress, Rs. 3-12 per Pair, Cash or V. P. P.—BADHAM, PILE and Co., Ld., Bombay.

FANCY GLASS ORNAMENTS.—Very pretty flowerbaskets and, flowervases, from 8 as. to Rs 2. Also Centrepieces, from Rs. 6 to Rs. 12.—LAMP WAREHOUSE, R. DITMAR, late Theodor Knaust, 69, Esplanade Road.

FANCY GOODS FOR FURNISHING BUNGALOWS—Art Muslins, Cretonnes, Tapestries, Art Porcelain, Table Ornaments, Table Covers, Curtains, Plated Ware, Cutlery, Dinner, Dessert, Tea and Coffee Services, at JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Ld., 18, Marine Street, and 17, Hummum Street.

MATCHLESS TEAS! GREAT REDUCTION!! Fresh Consignments of New Season Indian Teas from most celebrated Tea Gardens. Unsorted Orange Pekoe, at Re. 1-2; Imperial Family Mixture, 14 as.; Breakfast Mixture, 12 as. per lb.—MORTON MAJU & Co., 22, Church Gate Street.

WALERS.—25 Horses will be Sold to the Highest Bidder, at 3-30 P.M., TO-DAY, at the Government Remount Stables, Churney Road. GREYS and PAIRS will be put up.

FINEST SCOTCH OATS, Ex s. s. "Australia," landing This Day. BAG 170 lb. inclusive, Rs. 16-8.—NOEL & RICHARDS, 7, Tamarind Lane, Bombay.

HIGH CLASS LOZENGES.—Sulphur Tablets in 2 lb. Std. Bots., each Rs. 2. Malt Extract Tablets in 2 lb. Std. Bots., each Rs. 2-8. Assorted Drops in 2 lb. Bots., each Rs. 2; 1 lb. Bots., each Re. 1; ½ lb. Bots., each As. 8.—PEARSE & Co., Apollo Street, Bombay.

ON VIEW.—BONA-FIDE SALE of Mr. J. H. DUNKERLEY'S Furniture, Piano, Landau, Horses, etc., at De Lisle Road, Parel (Messrs. Greaves Cotton Mills), to be SOLD, on the 10th Inst.

FOR SALE.—A Strong Black WALER HORSE, aged, capital Brougham and Dog Cart Horse. Apply to Surgeon-Major W. K. HATCH, Breach Candy.

TO LET.—Furnished, for Nine months, at Breach Candy, the BUNGALOW, at present occupied by Surgeon-Major W. K. Hatch. Rent, with Taxes, Rs. 250. Apply to Surgeon-Major W. K. HATCH.

FOR GIFTS to friends at home or for mementoes or keepsakes of India our Establishment offers advantages possessed by none other of its kind in India.—S. J. TELLERY and Co., Bombay.

REAL EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 at Rs. 3-8, 3, 2-8, 2 and 1-8 per 100 respectively. We have been appointed Sole Agents for India, Burmah, and Ceylon for these Celebrated Cigarettes manufactured by Mr. G. Bakirtzi of Egypt, of Pure Turkish Tobacco. They have attained the highest reputation in Egypt and other parts of the world, and we doubt not that they will be equally reputed in India and approved generally by those who use them. Arrangements have been made to supply us these Cigarettes fresh every fortnight.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., Church Gate Street, Fort, and 34 and 36, Abdool Rheman Street, Near Crawford Market, Bombay.

WANTED, a NATIVE TRAVELLING PHOTOGRAPHER, for taking Views. Apply, with Specimen, and stating lowest Salary expected, exclusive of Travelling expenses, to "No. XX." care of this Paper.

WANTED, by a EUROPEAN FIRM, an Intelligent and Experienced BOOK-KEEPER. Native preferred. Apply "ASIATIC," care of this Paper.

HEAVY LEATHER MACHINES, for all sorts of Leather Work, could be had at THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

HINKS'S LAMP DEPOT—Has been OPENED in HORNBY ROW, opposite the "Bombay Gazette" Office. Lamps of all description almost at Cost Price. Apply to the AGENT.

A CHILD'S NURSE, with much Experience in the care and management of Young Children, Seeks Engagement. Excellent Testimonials. No. "23," care of this Paper.

ELECTRO-PLATING and GUILDING WORK done in a most Satisfactory Way, at HINKS'S LAMP DEPOT, Hornby Row.

POONA HOTEL, POONA—Is a First-class Comfortable and Upper Storied Hotel in Poona. Rooms bright, airy, and commodious. Situated in the central and healthiest part of Poona. Each family has a separate Sitting Room. Terms Moderate.

MATHERAN.—GRANVILLE HOTEL, nearest to Narel Station, Gymkhana, &c., is situated on the Coolest spot, and IS NOT on the ROCKY PLATEAU where Hot Wind blows.

RIPON HOTEL, MAHABLESHWAR.—The finest Hotel on the Hill, within five minutes' walk to the Club, Lawn-Tennis, etc. Visitors will do well to communicate with the RIPON before making final arrangements elsewhere.

BUNGALOW TO LET, Furnished, on the Ridge. "Malabar Hill." Rent, including Taxes, Rs. 200. Would be let as a Chummery. Apply No "X. V.," care of this Paper.

SINGER & CO.'S BICYCLES.—Large Stock at ADDISON and Co.'s Madras Cycle Stores Ask for Free Delivery Prices.

SELF-INKING PADS for RUBBER STAMPS, in the most Brilliant Colors, in 3 Sizes, Re. 1, 1-8 and 2. Red, Violet, Blue, Green and Black.—BLOOMFIELD and Co., 24, Medow Street, Bombay.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Book-sellers and Railway Terminus.

SUN LIFE OFFICE OF INDIA.—Transacts Life, Annuity, Accident Business. Terms favourable Premiums low. Profits large.—OFFICE, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

CLEARANCE SALE of Extensive STOCK-IN-TRADE of P. M. MODY & Co., General Merchants, Apollo Street, Bombay.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED—Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, also from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR, can be obtained at reasonable rates from BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier to H. E. the Governor of Bombay and Staff.

AN ENGLISH GENTLEMAN, who possesses the Highest References, desires to give PRIVATE TUITION in either FRENCH or GERMAN. Terms Moderate. Apply to "LEO," care of this Office.

SOLUTION of EXCHANGE PROBLEM, by Mr. VRILL. Price Re. 1; with postage Re. 1-1. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

FELIX CORNAGLIA, Manufacturing Confectioner, Importer of French, English and Italian Stores and Wines. Sweets and Chocolates fresh made always ready. Cakes of every description.—83, Meadows Street, Fort.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business. 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

JUST OPENED.—A Splendid Selection of English and French CLOCKS of the latest Style and Novelty in MARBEL, ONYX-STONE, PORCELAIN, BRONZE and Wooden Cases. Prices beyond Competition.—CURSETJEE COWASJEE, G. I. P. Railway Watchmaker, 42, Meadows Street.

THOUSANDS die by Snake-bites, but Thousands of Feverish Patients have been saved by BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE and PILLS. Surgeon-Major A. S. G. Jayakar, Civil Surgeon, Muscat, says:—"I have used Batliwala's Ague Mixture with success. Surgeon M. E. Reporter, 13th Regiment:—"I have found Batliwala's Ague Mixture very efficacious, &c., &c. C Greengrass Esq. Contractor, Tansa W. Works:—Found it of wonderful efficacy in every case. R. Crizzle, Esq in charge Tunnels, Goilkara:—"I consider it a marvel. Mrs. Temple, Bellary:—It is a sure cure for malarious fever. P. J. Daly, Esq. Chief Guard, S. M. Railway:—it is really a dying man's Gold Drops. Send your orders to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALA, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of KEMP & Co; PHILLIPS & Co; and DANTRA & Co., at Re. 1.

PRINTING PAPERS, manufactured specially for Indian Markets by Messrs. John Dickson and Co., London.

FORMS OF POWER of ATTORNEY neatly printed. Price 4 annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

UNIVERSITY CONVOCATION.

A CONVOCATION for CONFERRING DEGREES will be held on TUESDAY, the 20th Instant, at 5-15 P.M., in the SIR COWASJEE JEHANGHIR HALL of the University.

CANDIDATES entitled to Degrees, and desirous of being admitted, MUST SEND in their APPLICATIONS so as to reach the REGISTRAR on or before SATURDAY, the 10th instant.

D. MACDONALD, M.D., B.Sc., C.M.,
University Registrar.

Bombay, 3rd February, 1894.

TABLEAUX VIVANTS.

THERE will be TABLEAUX at GOVERNMENT HOUSE, arranged by LADY HARRIS and other Ladies, on THURSDAY, 22nd and FRIDAY, 23rd February, at 9-30 P.M., in AID of the GIRLS' CLUB.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

GLARE OF THE INDIAN SUN.

THE attention of the Public is invited to our new Stock of "PICKED LENSES" of the very best manufacture, without Air-Bubbles, Water-Marks, or any other of the Flaws so common to the cheap Spectacles.

Everyone's eyes, at times, suffer from the "Glare of the Indian Sun" and the peculiarly irritating dust of this country, to remedy which the Tinted Lenses of our Spectacles are specially prepared. They are especially

NECESSARY FOR TOURISTS,

Members of the Department of the Public Works, Surveyors, Planters, the Staff of the Railways, Travellers, Soldiers on Service, and everyone employed out-doors as well as most other persons. Indeed no one, who is careful about preserving his Sight unimpaired, should be without our Glare and Dust Protectors.

IN STEEL, NICKEL, SILVER, AND GOLD FRAMES.

PRICE LISTS AND CONSULTATION FREE ON APPLICATION.

MARCKS & Co., LIMITED.
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co.,
BANKERS, MERCHANTS, AND EAST INDIA AGENTS.
TRAFALGAR BUILDINGS,
NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE,
CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W. C.
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS "PULLICATE, LONDON."
A. B. C. CODE USED.

CONSIGNMENTS of PRODUCE received and disposed.
INDENTS executed with care and promptitude.
PASSAGES booked by all Lines of Steamers.
All AGENCY BUSINESS undertaken.
The representatives of WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., on RECEIPT of INTIMATION, Board Steamers from the East on their arrival at Plymouth, at Gravesend, or at the Docks, to take instructions for Clearing and Forwarding Baggage, &c.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS, BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per Annum on the minimum balance, if not drawn below Rs. 500 during the preceding half-year.
FIXED DEPOSITS received subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal at 4½ per cent., and for shorter periods at rates to be learnt on application.
BILLS of EXCHANGE and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on the United Kingdom, Calcutta, and Madras, granted at the best rate of the day.
REGULAR FAMILY REMITTANCES arranged, and Pay, Pensions, Dividends, &c., realised.
CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable all the World over, Letters of Credit issued by English or American Bankers cashed, Sovereigns and Bank of England Notes bought or sold at favourable rates.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS for long or short period granted on easy terms, and approved Bills or Cheques discounted.
GOVERNMENT and OTHER SECURITIES bought and sold or received for safe custody.
REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL AGENCY of every description transacted. Passages engaged on best terms possible, Baggage, Cargo, and Parcels shipped or cleared, and orders for Stores and Regimental Requisites executed.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

NOW READY.

MACLEAN'S
GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1894.
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
At the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.
PRICE—Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1894 contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and gives the history of the remarkable progress made by the City in recent years

While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of many public buildings which have been completed during the year.

THE
BOMBAY DIRECTORY

Has been enlarged, verified, and carefully revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

Bombay Gazette Offices,
Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort

DR. N. H. GHEESTA,
SURGEON DENTIST,
CHICAGO COLLEGE OF DENTAL SURGERY,

ON RETURNING from AMERICA, will Resume the Practice of DENTISTRY in BOMBAY, on or about APRIL 1st, 1894.
Chicago College of Dental Surgery, Chicago, Ills., U. S. A., November 15th, 1893.

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL"

Is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England, in bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d The genuine are in green packages, with "WILLIAM LAMBERT on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and none other.

AGENTS WANTED.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, FEB. 7.

REUTER'S London financial telegram of last evening reports an advance of 1-8 per cent. in Consols, at 99¼; and a further reduction of 1-8 per cent. in the market rate of discount in short London Bills at 1 7-8 per cent. Indian Sterling Loan was unchanged at 109. The price of Bar Silver declined 5-16d. per oz., say, to 29 15-16d., and in New York the metal was ⅜ cent cheaper, at 65 1-8 cents per oz., with demand Exchange on London unaltered. Rupee Securities in London were 1¼ per cent. lower, at £59 1-8; but the quotation is called nominal. The Exchange Banks reduced their buying rate in India at 30 days' sight by 1-16d., making it stand at 1s. 2d. French Rentes in Paris were unchanged at 98; Paris Exchange in London was a shade higher, at fcs. 25·19½.

Cotton in Liverpool closed quiet yesterday evening; Surats dull, and Arrivals quiet but steady; the day's Sales having aggregated only 7,000 bales; East Indians *nil*. The spot price of Mid.-Americans remained at 4¼d. per lb.; and Surats were unchanged in value; but American Arrivals were 1-64d. lower in all positions, the extreme quotations being 4 9-64d. for February-March deliveries, and 4 15-64d. for June-July. The day's Imports were heavy at 54,000 bales. The Manchester market was flat.

In New York, the price of ready Mid.-Uplands remained at 7 15-16 cents; but May Future were 3 points lower, at 7·86 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 20,000 bales; and the comparison now shown between this season's figures and those for the two preceding years in the same time is as follows:—

	1894.	1893.	1892.
Tuesday's Receipts	20,000	18,000	51,000
Three days do. ...	59,000	45,000	107,000
Since 1st Sept. 1892...	4,851,000	4,067,000	5,658,000

Our local Cotton Market has been dull in tone to-day; but without any further change in prices, a moderate business having been reported. Exporters have bought 400 bales of ready new Bengal, at Rs. 170-73; and 200 Akote, at Rs. 189; and they have contracted for 200 "Fully Good" Bombay-pressed Dhollera, at Rs. 190, for April delivery; while the Mills have bought altogether about 1,475 bales, consisting, in ready new Cottons, of 500 Broach, at Rs. 213; and 200 each of Julgaum, at Rs. 178-9½; Nuggur, at Rs. 184½; and Karanja, at Rs. 187½; and in old stuff, of 125 Julgaum, at Rs. 150; 100 each of Nuggur, at Rs. 155; and Untni, at Rs. 170; and 50 Barsee, at Rs. 181 per candy.

WHEAT has been in somewhat better demand for export to-day, and a moderate business has been reported, the tone of the market having been steady, and prices unchanged, all round.

SEEDS have also been in moderate request by shippers, in a steady market. The price of *Linseed* has advanced one anna per cwt., say, to Rs. 7-4-6 to Rs. 7-6-6 per cwt.; but other descriptions are unchanged in value.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	4,958	bales.
Wheat	7,422	cwts.
Linseed	7,094	„
Rapeseed	8,160	„
Gingelly	8,461	„
Groundnuts	12,106	„
Castorseed	2,542	„
Rice	12,490	„

FREIGHTS.—This market remains firm. Another April-loading steamer is reported fixed at 26s. per ton.

EXCHANGE opened with a very unsettled feeling, and quotations in the first instance nominal, at 1s. 2 1-16d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 2¼d. for three months' sight Credits. A fair amount of Bank remittance has again been taken at our quotations; and a moderate amount of Credits reported placed at 1s. 2¼d. ready; 1s. 2 3-16d. for March delivery; 1s. 2 1/8d. for April; and 1s. 2 1-16d. for May; but the market throughout the day has been more or less in a state of panic, closing as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand ...		1s. 2 1-16d.	per rupee.
Do.	Telegraphic	1s. 2 1-32d. to 1-16d.	„
Do.	3 months' sight...	1s. 2 1-8d.	„
Credits	do.	1s. 2¼d.	„
Francs	do.	1·49½ to 3-4d.	„

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened at a further heavy decline from last evening's closing rates, say, at 101 3/8 for Fours for Money, and 101½ for demand, and the market remaining dull and declining, prices further receded to 101 1-8 in both positions, with sellers at the same for Account; but closed at some recovery, the cash price leaving off at 101¼. In 3½ per Cents 99½ has been quoted throughout the day.

SHARES are dull; and in Cotton Mill Scrip we note a further decline this evening of Rs. 20 in Luckmidas; of Rs. 15 in Manockji Petit; and of Rs. 5 each in Connaught, Empress, Oriental, and Swadeshi, at our revised quotations.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 7th February, 1894.

(Difference in longitude allowed for)

Via.	Latest Dates.			Time occupied in transmission.	
	D.	H.	M.	Hours.	Minutes
Turkey	5	11	14 a.m.	28	4
Teheran	7	2	0 p.m.	...	21
Suez	7	3	0 p.m.	...	4

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., on 7th February, 1894.

—	Maximum Time.		Minimum Time.	
	H.	M.	H.	M.
From Calcutta	1	1	...	2
„ Kurrachee	..	19	...	1
„ Madras	..	59	...	1

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

FEBRUARY 7.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

Telegrams in plain language may be accepted for Brazil.

Telegrams for French Guiana should only be accepted via North America, during interruption of the Cayenne-Vizen cable.

Telegrams in secret language for Sicily cannot be accepted.

Singapore-Saigon Cable right.

Mails for Madagascar close at Durban 8 a. m. February 8th, inst.

Cable San Thome Loanda interrupted.

Mails for Reunion close at Mauritius 5 a.m., Sunday, 11th inst.

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

(Includes the Rajputana, Holkar, Sindhia-Neemuch, Rewari-Ferozepore and Cawnpore-Achnera State Railways.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 27th January, 1894, on 1,674·02 Miles open.

—	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,36,000	4,05,000	4,000	5,45,000
Or per mile of Railway	81	212	3	326
For previous 3 weeks of half-year.	3,85,000	9,94,000	12,000	18,91,000
Total for 4 weeks	5,21,000	13,99,000	16,000	19,36,000
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year.	1,51,655	3,93,184	3,382	5,51,221
Per mile of Ry do.	91	238	2	331
Total to corresponding date do.	[illegible]7,971	14,24,411	21,244	19,43,626

Decrease for the week	Rs.	9,221
Do. to date	„	7,626

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY NIGHT, FEBRUARY 6.

10 p.m.	75·7

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 7.

8 a.m.	73·0
10 a.m.	77·5
2 p.m.	81·3
4 p.m.	80·3

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE OF NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGES.

JENNINGS—DAVIS—February 5, at St. John's Church. Malabar Hill, by the Venerable Archdeacon Goldwyer Lewis. James George Jennings, of Queen's College, Benares, to Maud Walrond, third daughter of the late Gateward Coleridge Davis, Barrister-at-Law, of the Inner Temple.

RAPER—DODSON—February 6, at All Saints', Malabar Hill, Bombay, by the Ven. A. Goldwyer Lewis, B. D., John Charles Dodgson, eldest son of the late Major-General J. F. Raper, R. A., to Harriet Helen, second daughter of Edward Dodson, Esq., of Rutledge Sheffield.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

KERRICH—February 4, at Madras, the wife of Captain L C Kerrich, H E the Governor's Body Guard, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

FEARNSIDE—HAMMANS—February 3, at St Mary's, Calicut, by the Rev F N Crowther, Surgeon-Captain C F Fearnside, I M S, to Mary Hammans, daughter of William Hammans, Esq, Kingston, Abingdon, Berks.

STEINBERG—HOPKINS—February 1, at Christ Church, Bankipur, by the Rev Barclay Kitchen, Alfred Frederick Steinberg, C S, to Edith Knowles, daughter of J A Hopkins, C S, Opium Agent, Behar.

DEATHS.

CLARIDGE—January 30, at Bezvada, of cholera, Mr Marks Claridge, Head Serveyor, Revenue Survey, aged 38 years and 10 months.

CRADDOCK—January 31, at Simla, James Craddock, after a short and severe illness.

PENGREE—January 29, at the Mayo Hospital, Lahore, Edward Pengree, Barrister-at-Law.

THORPE—January 21, at Howrah, Emma Elizabeth, the beloved wife of J S Thorpe, of Simla.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1894.

A VIGOROUS indictment of the principal conclusion arrived at by the Leprosy Commission in India appears in the *Fortnightly* from the pen of Dr. Thin, an English physician who has carefully studied the conditions under which leprosy spreads wherever it effects a lodgment. The Commissioners reported that the disease is contagious only in a technical and scientific sense, and that for practical purposes it may be regarded as non-contagious. As the report adduces convincing and overwhelming evidence to prove that leprosy is not hereditary, it would be difficult to explain how leprosy became diffused in a few years in the Sandwich Islands if the hypothesis of contagion is for practical purposes to be disregarded. The consequences resulting from the assumption that the disease is not communicable by contagion, excepting under circumstances which so seldom occur that they need scarcely be taken into account, are many and important. The Commissioners contend that the amount of contagion is too small to demand or justify legislative action with a view to the isolation of those suffering from the disease. It is admitted by the Commission that leprosy is infective. If the bacillus of leprosy be deposited on the abraded skin, the disease will probably be set up unless the constitution of the person threatened be proof against infection, which is no doubt often the case. The Commissioners come to the conclusion that though leprosy is an infective disease caused by a specific bacillus, and moreover is also a contagious disease, yet there is no sufficient evidence that leprosy is maintained or diffused by contagion. They hold that under the ordinary human surroundings the amount of contagion which exists is so small that it may be disregarded, and that no legislation is called for on the lines either of segregation or the interdiction of marriages with lepers. They support this conclusion by many arguments; amongst others that the ordinary practice of the natives of India who freely buy in the bazaars the food and sweets offered for sale by lepers, show that the people of this country do not act as if they believed the disease contagious, though they habitually say that it is. As long as a leper is in possession of money he is always welcome. The Commissioners also noticed that the police and their officials freely handle the leprous witnesses who are brought before them. Lepers are allowed to mix freely with other patients waiting at a dispensary and to mix with the crowds in bazaars and elsewhere by pursuing their avocations as beggars. The nonchalance and fatalism of the common people in India is, however, no proof that a disease is not contagious. They manifest equal indifference to the presence in a crowded room of persons in the last stage of confluent small-pox. There is more force in the consideration that it is rare for a wife to take the disease from her husband or for a husband from his leprous wife.

The conclusions of the Commissioners on the question of contagion are challenged by Dr. Thin, who adduces a large amount of evidence which goes to show that not only is leprosy contagious in a scientific sense, but that it is as a matter of fact largely and chiefly propagated by contagion. He points out that the Commission had its origin not in anything which had taken place in India, where the disease has been common for the last two thousand years, but in the sensation produced in England by the death of Father Damien, who was unquestionably the victim of contagion. That Belgian physician contracted the disease in the Sandwich Islands, where the first case of leprosy occurred in 1830. It spread there rapidly, and in 1866 the Census showed that there were 230 lepers in the population of 67,000. Fifteen years later the number increased to 4,000, and in 1884 there was one leper in every thirty of the population. If it may be considered proved the disease is not hereditary, it is clear that this rapid multiplication of cases must have been produced by contagion. Father Damien devoted himself to the case of the eleven or twelve hundred lepers segregated in the Island of Molokai. In 1882 he was attacked by what appeared to be neuralgia in the left foot, but was really the beginning of leprosy, which seven years later caused his death. He was not the first European who contracted the disease in the same way. Father Boglioli who attended cases of leprosy in the Charitable Hospitals in New Orleans died of leprosy, and so did many others. In 1872 a man who had become a leper during twenty-two years' residence in the West Indies, was treated in a hospital in Dublin. He subsequently returned to his own house, and died after an interval of a year and a half. His brother slept with him and wore his clothes; three years after the death of the first victim he too became a leper. In 1877 a native of Guernsey, who had never before left that island, was admitted to the Middlesex Hospital in an advanced stage of leprosy. His father, a Birmingham man, had served in India, and died of leprosy in Guernsey. Neither his wife nor his other children were attacked by the disease. As heredity in leprosy does not exist, the leper who died in the Middlesex Hospital must have been the victim of contagion. In America several well-marked cases of contagion are on record. In 1860 a lady in Louisiana became a leper. Ten years later she died, leaving four sons and two daughters, who had all lived with her. The first, second, and fourth sons, and one of the daughters became lepers, as did also a nephew who lived in the neighbourhood. A woman not related to the family, but who had nursed the mother, and a young man who had slept with the fourth son, also became lepers. Sleeping with lepers is a common source of leprosy. The wide prevalence and long continuance of the disease in Norway is attributable to the practice in that country of friends and strangers sleeping in the common bed for warmth and comfort in the cold of winter. The Norwegian Government has rendered segregation in the asylums compulsory in cases where lepers have not a separate room and bed plate and spoon. In Spain there are some one or two thousand victims of this malady. The manner in which leprosy has maintained its footing in the Peninsula is indicated by what took place in the village of Parcent, in the province of Alicante, where the disease was unknown until the year 1850, when a leper went to reside there. Parcent soon became the focus of leprosy. A succession of cases occurred in which persons had used the same plates, with the same spoons and slept together were stricken. The malady spread to the neighbouring villages and towns, and is now extending through the province. A Spanish physician remarks that when leprosy appears in a town it remains there, new cases being followed by others in an increasing ratio.

Dr. Thin seems to have reason on his side when he affirms that no report which throws doubt on the contagion of leprosy as the source of diffusion can be entitled to confidence unless these cases, and others to which we cannot refer, are dealt with and disposed of. He maintains that from the very nature of the disease the presumption must be that it is highly contagious. A minute vegetable organism inhabits the tissues of a leper, and produces the changes which are ultimately fatal. This animal growth can be communicated to individuals in contact with a leper. The children of lepers when removed in infancy do not contract the disease, but those who remain with their parents succumb in large numbers, whence the erroneous belief in heredity. Lepers are generally found in groups, and close association with lepers produces leprosy. Dr. Thin quotes the returns given by the Commissioners themselves to show that while in India as a whole there are but five lepers in ten thousand persons, yet of 10,000 healthy persons who ate and drank with lepers 700 became afflicted with the disease. Of 10,000 persons who lived in the same dwellings and in close association with lepers 400 to 500 in 10,000 were stricken. Dr. Thin expresses his surprise that in the face of these significant figures the Commissioners state in their report that "the extent to which leprosy is propagated by contagion and inoculation is exceedingly small," and that the disease "in the majority of cases originates *de novo*." This theory of the practical non-existence of contagion is repudiated by the majority of the Special Committee appointed in London to consider the report of the Commission. They hold that the conclusions in respect to contagion are not justified by the evidence; and they do not accept the view of the Commission that segregation in India is unnecessary or impracticable. On the other hand the majority of the Committee dissent from the opinion of the Special Committee, and concur in that of the Commissioners but the weight of evidence is against them. Dr. Thin holds that the adoption of the measures suggested by Dr. Vandyke Carter—detention in asylums where necessary, supervision of leper colonies, the patients in which should be prevented from mingling with the surrounding population, and strict isolation of the leprous persons whose friends desire to have them retained in their homes—is only a question of time. In South Africa, as we pointed out some time ago, the theory that leprosy is not spread by contagion finds no favour, many cases having been observed which prove the contrary. We are on the whole inclined to agree with Dr. Thin that segregation will be resorted to in India when the Government and the public have had time to realise the weight of the evidence obtained in other countries that leprosy is spread by contagion.

THE Hyderabad Minister has addressed a long letter to the members of the supplemental Chloroform Commission on completion of their further trial of the original conclusions. In the course of this document, the Minister reviews not only the circumstances which led to the appointment of the original Commission, but also the final conclusions of the commissioners, as well as of the four specialists to whom the new series of investigations was referred. These four gentlemen were Drs. Gaskell and Shore, of Cambridge University, and Drs. Hare and Thornton, of the Jefferson College, Philadelphia. Their experiments are found to substantiate the reports of the Commission. The specialists declare that it is not possible in the lower animals to cause cardiac death by the freest use of chloroform by inhalation without first causing respiratory arrest. As a proof of the value of Dr. Hare's report of the general conclusions he arrived at, it is pointed out in the Minister's letter, which we publish in our news columns, that they are directly opposed to those he published four years ago, and it is also altogether opposed to the statement made by Professor Wood at the Berlin International Medical Congress in August 1890. At that time Dr. Hare, who was associated with Professor Wood, reported: "We definitely proved that in the dog chloroform has a distinct direct paralysing influence on both respiration and circulation, and that in some cases the heart is arrested before respiration." Both Dr. Hare and Dr. Thornton now indicate that they have convinced themselves that the opinions of Professor Wood were founded on error. They further state with regard to the cross-circulation experiments that those devised by Dr. Gaskell and Shore were new to chloroform research, and of an excessively complicated character. So much so was this the case, that the difficulties connected with their performance were underrated even by their authors. The object of these experiments was to demonstrate the effects of sending chloroformed blood to the brain alone, or to the heart alone, with a view to determining the question whether or not chloroform has a direct action on the heart. When sent to the heart alone, it was found to produce no effect whatever, but when to the brain alone, the result was lowering of the blood pressure with, first, anæsthesia, then stoppage of the respiration, and then death. These facts are shown to have been established beyond those already declared by the Commission, that chloroform has no direct action on the heart or circulation, that the heart can only be affected under chloroform by interference with the breathing or by over-dosing. Accordingly, it is demonstrated that it must be futile and dangerous to take the pulse as a guide to its effect. And further it is shown that the lowering of the blood pressure, which is caused by an effective dose of chloroform, is due entirely to its direct narcotic action on the brain, and is a safeguard to the heart by dilating the smaller arteries and facilitating a flow of blood from the arterial to the venous system, thus diminishing its work and relieving it of strain. Thus it is shown, as the letter of the Hyderabad Minister claims, "that there is no longer the shadow of an excuse for the impotent and dangerous finger on the pulse while chloroform is given." His Excellency, in conclusion, thanks the medical gentlemen who have carried out these investigations, and asks each, on behalf of his Highness the Nizam's Government, to accept a piece of silver-plate.

A REMARKABLE plea of lunacy was put forward in a case heard the other day at the Bombay Criminal Sessions, when Allen Francis Gregory, who recently traded as Allen, Francis and Co., was charged with having fraudulently used forged documents as genuine and committed breach of trust in respect of Government promissory notes for two thousand rupees. It was a development of lunacy, of a very common kind, in which the patient can only distinguish between *meum* and *tuum* as his own immediate necessities direct. Being short of capital, he advertised for a cashier, from whom he exacted a deposit of securities to the extent of two thousand rupees. This a Madrasi furnished in the shape of the two promissory notes. Gregory's pressing wants were forthwith supplied. He raised a loan on the notes at the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank. This was in May, and in the following October the Bank sent for the prisoner, who amended the endorsement by putting thereon a name which was not his own. Thus he forged the security, and appropriated the money to his own use. Instead of making a clean breast of his offence, and throwing himself on the mercy of the court, the accused pleaded that he knew nothing of the transaction, and that he was not answerable for his actions. He had at one time been an inmate of the Lunatic Asylum, and when asked if he would like to cross-examine the witnesses, replied that his soul was willing to put some questions, but his flesh was not. However, Mr. Justice Parsons the presiding judge did not appear to credit his plea, and sentenced him to a term of five years, in which he will have a respite from business transactions and his mind will have an opportunity of recovering tone.

A GOOD deal of excitement prevailed in the bazaars yesterday when the news was telegraphed that serious disturbances had again broken out between the Mahomedans and the Hindus at Yeola, a small town near Nassick, with a mixed and somewhat turbulent population. Two companies of Native Infantry were despatched from Ahmednugger at the requisition of the Collector, Mr. Winter, and detachments of the G. I. P. Railway Volunteers were brought from Munmar, Bhusawal, Egutpura, and Bombay. Exaggerated rumours were eagerly credited to the effect that a pig had been killed and thrown into a mosque and a cow slaughtered and the blood smeared over Hindu temples. It is as well to withhold evidence from such statements which are inconsistent with the known facts. Mr. Winter and the local authorities had quelled the disturbances before the military arrived, and the G. I. P. Railway Volunteers rendered excesses of the kind impossible. A telegram was received by Captain Ross, the Adjutant of the Railway Police, on Tuesday night, asking for assistance, and a small body of men were promptly sent to Yeola from Bombay. When they arrived the disturbances had already been quelled. The promptitude displayed will, it may be hoped, have the effect of preventing a renewal of the rioting at Yeola or the spread of the disturbance to Nassick, which was at a moment apprehended.

The s. s. Sutlej, with the outward English mails of the 26th ultimo, left Aden, at 11 a.m., on Tuesday, and may be expected to arrive in Bombay Harbour, at daylight, on Monday next.

HIS EXCELLENCY LIEUTENANT-GENERAL C. E. NAIRNE, C. B., the Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay Army, accompanied by Mrs. Nairne, General Curtis, Adjutant-General, Captain H. F. Mercer, Military Secretary and Captain Baynes, A.-D.-C., left Bombay last night from the Victoria Terminus, by the 11 o'clock train for Poona. Major C. J. Blomfield, Assistant Adjutant-General, was only present on the station to see his Excellency off, as the departure was a private one. A salute of fifteen guns will be fired this morning in honour of his Excellency's departure.

MR. E. DALGADO, B.A., Oxon., of the Middle Temple, has made the usual declaration and been admitted a member of the Bombay Bar.

THE annual conversazione of the Bombay Art Society will be held at the Secretariat this evening, at 9-30 p.m., when the exhibition of pictures photographs, &c., will be open to members only. Each member is entitled to bring two ladies.

YESTERDAY, at the Bombay Criminal Sessions, before the Hon. Mr. Justice Parsons and a special jury, Jan Mahomed Goolam Mahomed, a young Mahomedan, was charged with the murder of a Mahomedan girl, named Jaina, about six years of age, whom, on the 23rd ult., he pushed into a deep quarry-hole, opposite the Byculla Club, after taking off a silver neck ornament she had on her person. She was drowned in the hole. The prisoner was also charged with voluntarily assisting in the disposal of stolen property. The special jury, by a majority of seven to two, found the prisoner guilty of murder, and returned a unanimous verdict of guilty on the other charge, at the same time recommending the prisoner to mercy on the ground of his youth. His Lordship fully concurred with the verdict of the majority, remarking that it was almost impossible to have had clearer proof of murder, and he did not see why there should be any hesitation in coming to a verdict of guilty. As to the recommendation to mercy, his Lordship remarked that it was wrongly made in a case of this kind, the prisoner's conduct having been very cruel; and as his Lordship could see no extenuating circumstances, he sentenced the prisoner to death.

The Canadian Government is offering prizes for the preparation of papers on the history, geography, and resources of Manitoba and the North-west Territories, by scholars of 15 years of age and under in the schools of the United Kingdom. Two sets of prizes are offered for England, one for Scotland, one for Ireland, and one for Wales. Each set of prizes consists of a first prize of 5*l.*, a second prize of 3*l.*, and a third prize of 1*l.* The papers are not to contain more than 2,500 words, and must be sent in by May next. A certificate must be placed at the end of each paper by the schoolmaster or schoolmistress, stating that it has been composed and written by the scholar whose name and address appears at the top, and that he or she is under 15 years of age. Any further particulars may be obtained from the High Commissioner for Canada, 17, Victoria-street, S.W., or from any of the Canadian Governmental agents.

THE new volume of the collected sermons of the late Mr. Spurgeon forms the thirty-ninth of the series, and brings the number of these published discourses up to 2,341. Nevertheless Messrs. Passmore and Alabaster have, we understand, still in hand a sufficient number, never yet published in any form, to enable them to issue one sermon weekly for some years to come—a striking evidence of the intellectual activity of the author. "The Metropolitan Tabernacle Pulpit" is, we further learn, still read regularly by tens of thousands of subscribers. The sermons in the new volume abound in examples of that fertility and aptness of anecdote and that power of homely and forcible expression with which all who are familiar with Mr. Spurgeon's pulpit oratory are familiar.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE ENCOUNTER BETWEEN THE FRENCH AND ENGLISH.

LONDON, FEB. 6, MIDNIGHT.

An official telegram has been received from Sierra Leone, which confirms the fresh encounter between the British and French forces, in which several were killed on either side.

No date or place where the encounter happened is mentioned, and the Government have asked the Governor of Sierra Leone for further particulars.

FEB. 7.

The French and English press deplore the collisions that have taken place in Africa between the forces of the respective countries, and urge the necessity of avoiding such dangerous incidents.

MEETING OF THE BI-METALLIC LEAGUE.

SIR DAVID BARBOUR ON THE GRAVITY OF THE SITUATION.

At a meeting of a Bi-metallic League, held in Manchester, Sir David Barbour said he was convinced that an International agreement was the only settlement of the currency question. He was, he said, unable to agree with the opinion expressed that the experiment in India had failed. But whether it was a success or failure India has a most grave situation to face.

THE FRENCH IN AFRICA.

LONDON, FEB. 6.

The French have hoisted their flag at Cavalley on the borders of Liberia.

INDIAN COTTON DUTIES.

In the House of Lords, last night, Lord Kimberley, replying to Lord Derby, said it was contrary to practice to make announcements beforehand regarding the provisions of the Budget, but he had not heard that it was the intention of the Government to re-impose the cotton duties in India.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, Feb. 7.

The death is announced of General Ord.

RELIGIOUS DISTURBANCES NEAR NASIK.

MANY PERSONS INJURED AND TEMPLES DESTROYED.

THE RIOTS QUELLED.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.)

NASIK, FEB. 7.

A very serious riot broke out suddenly yesterday afternoon, at Yeola, near Nasik, between Mahomedans and Hindus. The Hindus are said to have been the aggressors. The authorities were aware that feeling ran very high between the two communities in consequence of the recent riots in Bombay and elsewhere. Possibly, owing to precautions taken by the authorities, this feeling did not result in any disturbance of the public peace until yesterday afternoon, when the Hindus and Mahomedans savagely fought. Several Hindu temples were pulled down, and the Juma Musjid was fired. Mr. Winter, the Collector of Nasik, and Mr. Gibbs, the District Superintendent of Police, were quickly in attendance, and took prompt measures to suppress the outbreak.

The authorities quelled the riots very quickly, and things are quiet now.

The riots burst out suddenly, and were almost as suddenly quelled. Tranquility and peace were restored on the arrival of the military from Ahmednagar. The G. I. P. R. Volunteers were ordered out from Bhusawal and Manmar. The rioters were dispersed by the policemen of the local force and those of the adjoining districts. Some of the Volunteers have returned, as there appeared no necessity to detain them. A Detachment of Native Troops, which came from Ahmednagar, is stationed here. Many people were wounded and injured in the conflicts which took place, but the correct list of the injured is not yet ascertained. Fears of further rioting have now subsided, but the Civil and Military officers and their men are patrolling the disturbed parts.

LATER.

Telegraphing late last night from Nasik a correspondent says: The disturbances have not spread to Nasik, and at Yeola quietude is again restored.

POONA, FEB. 7.

News of serious rioting between Hindus and Mahomedans at Yeola, yesterday, has been received at Poona. One Company of the 8th Bombay Infantry was despatched last night by special train from Ahmednagar to Yeola at the request of the civil authorities, who were reported to be unable to cope with the mobs. The fighting went on all day. The Collector of Nasik, on receiving information, proceeded to Yeola forthwith, and Mr. J. F. Fleet, the Commissioner of the Central Division, left Poona this evening for the scene of the disturbance. It is reported here that the rioting has ceased.

APPOINTMENT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, FEB. 7.

Captain G. Mchicking, 21st Field Battery, has been appointed Adjutant, 3rd Lancashire Volunteer Artillery.

THE DACOITY BILL.

The Bill for the Suppression of Dacoity will be introduced by the Hon. Sir Roper Lethbridge at the next week's meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council.

RETIREMENT OF P. W. D. ENGINEERS.

The Government of India have extended the period within which the Public Works Department Engineers may apply to retire on special terms to May 2.

THE COMMISSIONERSHIP OF CHITTAGONG.

The officiating Commissionership of Chittagong, which falls vacant owing to the departure of Mr. Oldham, goes to Mr. Waller, Collector of Beerbhoom.

THE GWALIOR RESIDENCY.

Colonel Reynolds vacates his appointment as Resident of Gwalior on the 23rd instant, on which date Colonel Donald Robertson will assume charge of the Residency.

BILLS BEFORE THE IMPERIAL COUNCIL.

Replies of the Local Governments on the Bills amending the Fisheries' Preserves, the Prisoners' and Stamp Acts have reached the Government of India, and those measures will be proceeded with forthwith.

THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF THE IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, FEB. 7.

The Inspector-General of the Imperial Service Troops left Umballa, on Monday, for Kapurthala, and visits Bhawulpur, Faridkot, Jammu, Patiala, and Nabha in the course of his tour; returning to Umballa in March.

MILITARY RELIEFS.

It has been decided to abandon the Karachi route for military reliefs between England and India. This is solely owing to the present financial pressure. During the next relief season the troopships will use Bombay only as their port.

ROYAL ARTILLERY COMMANDS.

Lieutenant-Colonel Corbett, Royal Horse Artillery, has been transferred from Bangalore to Meerut to command the Royal Artillery at the latter station; and Lieutenant-Colonel Costobadie has been posted to Bangalore on his appointment to the Royal Horse Artillery.

FURLOUGH PAY AND REMITTANCES.

The Secretary of State has ruled that officials who are not entitled to receive exchange compensation allowance will not be deprived of the privilege they possessed in regard to remittances and furlough pay. During the current financial year they will be permitted to remit at 1s. 4¾d. per rupee; but thereafter they will revert to the rate of exchange fixed for adjustment of financial transactions between the British and Indian Governments.

Furlough pay will be issued to them in England at the privileged rate of 1s. 6d. per rupee.

THE BANK OF BENGAL.

The Bank of Bengal has raised its rate of discount to eight per cent. on Tuesday, showing how great is the scarcity of money in Calcutta.

COUNCIL BILLS.

The Exchange Banks, though said to be very short of funds, show no sign of replenishing their coffers by means of Council Drafts. On Tuesday they declined to sell £10,000 on demand for July delivery at so low a figure as thirteen and fifteen-sixteenths pence. They evidently were again waiting for the Secretary of State to take a lower rate than last week's.

THE LAWS RELATING TO CONTRACTS AND AGREEMENTS.

The recent paragraph in the *Pioneer* to the effect that the laws regulating the Government of India's powers to sanction contracts and agreements are now under consideration, seems, says that paper, to have been read as implying that Parliamentary interference was contemplated with the rights of Government in the matter of giving contracts under the two Acts of Parliament of 1859 and 1870, and certain restrictions are imposed on the conclusion of contracts in India on behalf of the Secretary of State. Some losses in one part of the country a few years ago led the Government and the India Office to the conclusion that the existing statutory resolutions should be reviewed, amended, added to where necessary, and re-published in a consolidated form. This re-publication is now about to take place. Parliament has had nothing whatever to do with the matter, which is really of a purely departmental importance, the object being to avoid pitfalls into which Government officers, through inadvertence, and through the fragmentary state of the existing regulations, have occasionally fallen.

THE COW-KILLING DISTURBANCES.

The North-West Provinces High Court has delivered judgment in the great cow-killing case confirming the sentences of the lower court on the ringleaders and reducing those on their dupes. A significant fact, which came out in the course of the appeal, was an idea that had been instilled into the minds of the ignorant cultivators that the British Raj in this country would only last for another three years.

THE GUNTAKUL MURDER CASE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, FEB. 7.

The trial of Corporal Ashford of the Welsh Regiment for the murder of a Native at Guntakul, on October last, has commenced to-day. It seems that while a party of the men of the Welsh Regiment were proceeding from Wellington to Secunderabad they halted at Guntakul, and it was alleged that the railway gate-keeper had been shot by the prisoner who, with the others were pursuing two women, whom the deceased sheltered. The two women swore being chased by the soldiers and taking refuge in the deceased's hut. The man breaking stones near the scene deposed to seeing deceased take a stick and strike the soldiers, when one of them fired. Five other natives swore to seeing the soldiers with revolvers but could not identify the prisoner. The case was not concluded when the Court rose.

THE PRABHAS PATAN RIOTS.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

JUNAGAD, FEB. 7.

The evidence of Mr. Vaz was concluded to-day. The prosecution next examined Muncherji Manekji, one of the three punches, sent from Junagad to examine the wounded Musalmans. Three others of his companions were tendered for cross-examination which was declined. The prosecution next examined Makanji Narbheshanker, his cross-examination was not concluded when the court adjourned.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, FEB. 6.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Shannon, from Bombay, arrived here this morning.

ADEN, FEB. 6.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Imperator, from Bombay, arrived this afternoon.

The German East Africa Line steamer Safari arrived at Zanzibar, on the 6th instant, from Bombay.

The Bombay-Japan Line steamer Heroshima Maru left Hongkong for Singapore, on the afternoon of the 6th instant.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, FEB. 6.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats dull.

Good Dhollera	3 11-16
The Manchester Market has been flat.	
2¾ per cent. Consols	99 1/8
3 per cent. Rentes	98
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	109
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	59½ nominal.
Bar Silver	29 15-16

MILITARY NEWS.

A SUM of Rs. 23,500 has been provided in the Military Budget Estimates of 1894-95 for grants-in-aid for cantonment hospitals in the Madras Presidency and Burma.

THE Commander-in-Chief has approved of the following grants being given to the Volunteer Corps named in connection with the field-days held by them during the past year:—Calcutta Volunteer Rifles, Rs. 2,029; Eastern Bengal State Railway Volunteers, Rs. 244; Allahabad Volunteers, Rs. 564; Agra Volunteer Rifles, Rs. 573; Simla Volunteer Rifles, Rs. 1,863; and Baluchistan Volunteer Rifles, Rs. 62.

THE Secretary of State has ruled that Colonels and Lieutenant-Colonels permitted to reside in India, and Lieutenant-Colonels of the Royal (late Indian) Artillery and Engineers transferred to the Indian Supernumerary List, must, if they are unemployed and not on the strength of the garrison of the station where they may be residing, be considered as not entitled to gratuitous medical attendance for themselves and their families.

THE R. I. M. S. MINTO.

THE Royal Indian Marine Steamer Minto, under the command of Captan Percy Downes, sailed yesterday evening, for Calcutta. She has taken in tow the pilot brig Alice, which has lately been built for the Calcutta Pilot Service.

THE BAIGRIE MEMORIAL FUND.

THE chairaman of the Baigrie Memorial Fund Committee has forwarded the following Report to the Secretary to Government, Educational Department:—

SIR.—I have the honour to submit the Report of the Baigrie Memorial Fund for the year ending 31st March, 1893, and to express regret at the omission to submit it in June last, as required by Government Resolution No. 1755, dated the 29th September, 1888.

2. The balance in hand on the 1st April, 1892, was Rs. 1,134-13-10. The only income received during the year was the interest on the invested funds, namely, two items of Rs. 209-7-7 each. This gives Rs. 1,553-13-0 as the whole amount available. Out of this Rs. 618-4-0 were spent in payment of the picture, "The Vagrants," by F. Walker, A. R. A., and Rs. 628-6-5 in payment of Mr. Bourlet's bill of £46-17-6 for three frames. This left a balance in hand at the close of the year of Rs. 307-2-7.

3. During the year under report two pictures arrived in India. "The Vagrants," above mentioned, and the copy of Constable's landscape, "Dedham Mill, Essex." These make the 6th and 7th of the pictures which it is intended to keep permanently. The first of these is a gift from his Highness the Maharaja of Idar, and the second a gift from his Highness the Maharaja of Bhavnagar. (After the close of the year under report the 8th picture, "Portrait of the Doge Leonardo Loredano," after Giovanni Bellini, was received.)

4. It will be noticed that this Report deals with much of the ground covered by that of June, 1892; but it has been thought better to bring the Annual Reports into conformity with the official years, and the proper period pertaining to this Report is the year ending 31st March, 1893.

5. Mr. J. M. Campbell, I. C. S., C. I. E., joined the Committee in place of General Pottinger in February, 1893, having been appointed under Government Resolution No. 227, dated the 3rd February, 1893.—I have, &c.,

G. C. WHITWORTH,
Chairman of the Baigrie Memorial Fund Committee.

THE FORTHCOMING ART EXHIBITION.

THE sixth annual exhibition of the Bombay Art Society, to be held in the Council Room, at the Secretariat, is to be opened to-morrow afternoon, at 5 o'clock, by his Excellency the Governor, and a conversaziane of the members of the Society will be held this evening, at 9-30. H. E. Lord Harris and H. E. the Commander-in-Chief are the patrons of the Society, and the committee consists of the following gentlemen:—The Hon'ble Mr. H. M. Birdwood, (president), Mr. John Griffiths (vice-president), the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Parsons, Messrs. F. W. Stevens, E. Wimbridge, H. M. Phipson, E. Greenwood, G. Cotton, G. W. Terry, R. N. Mant, K. N. Kabraji, J. Jardine, E. B. Carroll, L. R. W. Forrest, E. M. Slater (honorary treasurer), Lord Colin Campbell (honorary secretary), Mr. R. G. Pradhan (assistant honorary secretary). Messrs. Soundy and Co., Ld., are the business agents, and in the unavoidable absence from Bombay of Lord Colin Campbell a great deal of the preliminary work has fallen on Mr. Soundy. It would be premature to give at this early stage any particulars as to the excellence of the show or otherwise, but it may be mentioned that the entries are fully equal in number to those of previous years. The prizes competed for include two gold medals, valued at Rs. 100 each; ten silver medals; and thirty-six money prizes, ranging from Rs. 150 to Rs. 10, the donors being H. E. the Governor, H. H. Sir Takhtsingjee, G.C.S.I., Maharaja of Bhownugger, the Chief Justice and Judges of the High Court, the Hon. Mr. H. M. Birdwood, Mr. Ardesir Sorabji Camdin, Mr. Jagmohandas Vandravandas, some pleaders of the High Court, Mr. E. Wimbridge, Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., C.S.I., Sir Dinshaw Maneckji Petit, Bart., Mr. Nowroji N. Wadia, C.I.E., Mr. Jamsetjee N. Tata, Mr. Vajeshankar Gourishankar, Mr. Harkisondas Narotamdas, Mr. George Cotton, Mr. G. C. Whitworth, I.C.S., "A Lover of Art," the *Rast Goftar*, Mr. K. N. Kabraji, the *Times of India*, H. E. Lady Harris, C.I., Messrs. Babajee Sakharam and Co., Vety. Captain James Mills, and Messrs. Damoder Madhowrao Dukle and Co.

THE PREPARATION OF ANTI-OPIUM EVIDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In your issue of to-day you have a column on "How Anti-Opium Evidence is Obtained," and as you mention my name in the article, please allow me to make a few statements.

I went to Jeypore with letters of introduction to respectable native gentlemen. I called on them, was received kindly, but was told that as Jeypore is a Native State it is a dangerous liberty for anyone to testify against opium; they however said: If we meet anyone who is willing to give evidence, we will send them to you. I then explained that their evidence must be written, &c. Hakim Abdul Ghafur, a private practitioner, came to me with his written statement ready and presented it to me. I found that half was against liquor. I told him to strike that out, as the Commission was only on opium; he did so, and I sent it on to Delhi. On the Commission reaching Jeypore, Hakim Abdul Ghafur invited me to his house to meet five other men who would give evidence against opium. I asked them their views, and they all spoke against the opium habit in positive terms. I asked them to state this before the Commission. Six men besides Hakim Abdul Ghafur consented to do so: one came to the door of the Albert Hall, saw the Prime Minister, and bolted, giving as his reason "Do you see that man?" Another also "caved in."

I have it on the authority of four men that when these witnesses left the Albert Hall they were stopped by the Foujdar, who took their names and addresses. I am not greatly surprised to find that they denied and made statements that shielded themselves, poor fellows!! What would nine-tenths of your readers do under like circumstances? Martyr material is scarce. It was represented that three of the men were workmen, who depended on their wages for a living. I paid them one rupee each. Was this too little or too much? Let it be known in England that when workmen come forward to tell the truth about opium, they are frightened into repudiating their statements. Your correspondent says "that the fourth witness has gone to Agra." It would not surprise me if I learned that he ran all the way to Agra, leaving Jeypore an hour after giving his evidence, and never stopping once till he reached British territory. Now as for the right of these witnesses to change their opinion on opium. How about the Bombay doctors—University men who lately discovered that they were mistaken in signing the now famous petition? I rejoice to read that these four Jeypore witnesses are still living and at large.—Yours, &c.,

Tanna, Feb. 6. R. W. PRAUTCH.

THE CURRENCY PROBLEM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—With reference to the letter you published in Monday's paper from the Bombay Committee of the Indian Currency Association to Government urging that Government should put an import duty on silver, it should be known that the Committee are by no means unanimous in advocating such a measure. In a Committee of eleven members seven are in favour of an import duty and four against it, which must, under the circumstances, be considered a strong minority.—Yours, &c.,

D. GOSTLING.

A NEW York correspondent telegraphs:—The American stage is at present largely occupied with the foreign actors. Mr. Irving is playing to great houses at Boston. M. Coquelin, who has succeeded him at Mr. Abbey's Theatre here, has been doing so well that he has extended his season a week beyond the limit fixed. The Kendals are repeating their former successes in Chicago and other Western cities. A notable success here and in other parts of the country has been that of Mr. E. S. Willard, who last night closed the seventh week at the Garden Theatre of a continuous presentation of Mr. Barrie's play "The Professor's Love Story." Since the first performance of this play at the Star Theatre here in November, 1892, Mr. Willard has presented it in fourteen American cities with an aggregate of 244 performances. Its popularity everywhere has been great, especially in New York, Chicago, and Boston. Audiences have been limited only by the capacity of the theatres. Mr. Willard remains here two weeks longer with a miscellaneous bill, and then starts on another tour through the country.

THE OPIUM COMMISSION.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

INDORE, FEB. 7.

The Royal Commission on Opium arrived at Indore yesterday. The members are living in Camp on the race-course, where they are being entertained by His Highness the Maharaja Holkar as his guests during their stay at Indore.

(Restricted to the only questions selected for the witness by the Minister.)

Rao Saheb Balkrishna Atmaram Gupte, Inspector-General of Police, President Indore Municipality, Huzur Revenue Secretary to his Highness Maharaja Holkar, G.C.S.I., and member of his Highness' Council, examined before the Opium Commission, gave evidence as follows:—I am a student of three years' standing at the Grant Medical College, Bombay, Fellow of the Zoological Society of London, Member of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, Author of a treatise on Agriculture, and another on the Industrial Arts of India, Member of the Indian Temperance Association, Member of the Literary and Scientific Society, and Honorary Life Member of the Fine Art Society of Bombay. Nineteen years' experience of the artizans and their habits, having worked for several Exhibitions and Museums, and having compiled chapters on crafts for the Bombay Government *Gazetteer* as Dr. J. M. Campbell's assistant; has lived in England as Official Delegate to the Government of Bombay at the Colonial and Indian Exhibition, and has attended Professor John Wrightson's (of Cirencester) lectures on Agriculture.

Asked could any other crop be profitably cultivated in the place of opium, such as indigo, sugar-cane, *al*? Mr. Gupte replied: No other crop can be profitably cultivated in the place of opium. The importation of foreign fugitive cheap dyes has sealed the fate of the indigo and *al* industries, the water-supply is insufficient to meet the demand of the ever thirsty sugar-cane. *Al* has already been replaced by aniline dyes, wheat, linseed, mustard, tobacco, cotton, *jwari* and maize will not yeild the expected profit, and vegetables are too cheap and perishable to deserve any notice. Bankers advance money to opium cultivators more willingly than to others on account of (1) surety of gain, and (2) great saving in storage owing to its small bulk, (3) its freedom from deterioration if not sold for want of demand at unprofitable times, and (4) saving in transit charges.

Asked is the cultivation popular amongst the people as compared with other crops? Explain your answer, giving, if possible, an estimate of the profit to the cultivator of opium, Mr. Gupte made the following reply:—The cultivation of poppy is popular as compared with the other crops because (1) it fetches high price, (2) is suited to the soil, (3) does not exhaust it, (4) can be grown on the only water-supply available, and (5) requires no guard or additional labour for protecting it from trespassing cattle and wild animals. A cultivator's profit from opium soil ranges from Rs. 15 to Rs. 19 per *bigha*.

Do agriculturists and others who follow trades involving exposure ordinarily eat opium? If so, can you give any estimate of their daily consumption, distinguishing the use from the abuse of the drug? was the next question, and the reply of the witness:—Agriculturists and others who follow trades involving exposure do not ordinarily consume opium as a rule, but artizans requiring close attention to minute details prefer taking opium. Those who take opium consume daily from 2 grains to ¼ *tola* (48 grains), but the average is about 15 grains. The moderate us of opium does not do any harm, on the contrary, men taking the drug work more carefully and attentively, and can sustain the strain of hard work much longer than abstainers. Like the author of a book on Phrenology, that I read years ago, I would proclaim "Give me an artizan who takes opium, and I will give him double the wages" in the place of his motto "Give me a man that sings while at work, and I will give him double the wages.

In the case of those who consume opium, he was next asked, is not its use often attributed to old age, infirmity of some sort, or liability to great exertions? In the case of those who consume opium, said Mr. Gupte, its use is generally attributed to (1) old age, (2) infirmity, (3) liability to great exertions, physical and mental, and (4) atonosity. In illustration, it may be added that opium is believed to have the medical effect of arresting decline. Opium-eaters live longer, their mental, physical, and conjugal functions do not deteriorate early. In infirmity, opium supports the system. During exertion, opium prevents the undue expansion of the capillaries and keeps down the consequent waste of the tissue.

The witness was then asked does the habit of taking opium lead to crime? and gave his opinion in the form prescribed: The habit of taking opium does not excite the brain. It sooths that organ and, therefore, it does not lead to crime, but on the contrary, by keeping quiet excited and uncontrollable nerves, it is likely to prevent the commission of violent crimes due to sudden provocation or temporary insanity. Policemen addicted to this habit are generally reliable and hardy watchmen. Statement (A) specially prepared for the Commission, will show that among the total number of 475 criminals, now in the three jails of this State, the percentage of opium-eaters is very small, being 1 in 11, exclusive of members of the criminal tribes, who habitually commit thefts whether they are opium-eaters or not. People taking that drug avoid committing crimes, and have a dread of the Magistrates. They are inoffensive and quiet citizens and peacefull neighbours. Artizans taking opium are found to be the most patient and painstaking workmen, devoting the closest attention to the minutest details of workmanship; while drunkards, who take alcohol, cannot be so relied on, either as citizens or artizans. What is the effect of the external application of opium to an over-taxed brain? he, Rao Sahib, was next asked, and he said: As a literary and scientific student, and author of about twenty-one English, Marathi, and Guzrathi publications, I find that after hard mental work the external application of the tincture of opium, or crude opium mixed with water, positively beneficial.

ARRIVAL OF THE BOADECIA.

HER Majesty's Flag-ship Boadecia, under the command of Captain G. A. Gifford, arrived in harbour last evening, at 6 p. m., from Calcutta, via. Colombo, the latter port being left on the 4th instant, with his Excellency the Naval-Commander-in-Chief W. R. Kennedy on board. On entering the harbour a quarantine flag was hoisted on the fore-mast, indicating that there is sickness on board. After anchoring in the port, near the Middle Ground Island, she was surrounded by a number of tonies, but no one was allowed to proceed on board. It is said that there are several cases of small-pox amongst the men.

A VESSEL STOPPED FOR WANT OF COAL.

THE Hall Line s. s. Methley Hall, which arrived in harbour yesterday, at 11 a.m., from Liverpool, under the command of Captain A. Buck, reports that at about 6 a.m., yesterday, she fell in with the s.s. Mobile, 35 miles off from the light-ship, and found that she was short of coal. The Methley Hall supplied her with a sufficient quantity, to reach Bombay. The Mobile arrived in harbour, at about 3-30 p.m. The Methley Hall experienced strong S.-E. winds in the Red Sea, and strong easterly wind and heavy sea in the gulf of Aden.

ARRIVAL OF AN AMERICAN YACHT.

THE American yacht Seymour, 173 tons, under the command of Captain John A. R. Cushing, arrived in harbour last evening, at about 6-45 p.m. from Karachi. The Seymour left New York on the 6th May last, and since then has been calling at all the Miditerranean ports, the last visit being to Muscat and Karachi. Mr. Scott, the owner of the yacht, accompanied by two friends are on board. She has come here on a visit, and will probably remain in port for about three weeks, and then leave for Calcutta.

So great has been the extension of the use of the bicycle in the Belgian Army, as in the other military organizations of the Continent, that the Minister of War at Brussels has elaborated a scheme for the prompt mobilisation of the different cyclist corps. With this object, special railway waggons have been constructed for the carriage of the machines. Each waggon has a carrying capacity for thirty bicycles and as many riders, half the machines being hung from the roof, and half being placed in wooden grooves on the floorings. They are so arranged that they remain perfectly steady, and are not liable to injury on the journey. An experimental mobilisation of some cyclist corps, with the aid of the new waggons, will be made on Sunday next, under the command of Captain Ghiot, the destination being the seaport of Antwerp.

ALLEGED CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.

YESTERDAY, at the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. Cooper heard the case, in which Mahadhunand Suddanund Bramachari charged Messrs. Lullu Nanabhai and Vajeshanker Gowrishanker with criminal breach of trust and cheating in respect of Rs. 9,800. The complainant, Bramachari, conducted his case in person, Mr. James Jardine, barrister-at-law, instructed by Mr. Bhaishanker, of Messrs. Bhaishanker and Kanga, solicitors, appeared for Mr. Vajeshanker Gowrishanker, and Mr. Russell, instructed by Mr. Gulabchund, of Messrs. Edgelow and Gulabchund, solicitors, appeared for Mr. Lullu Nanabhai.

Before the case was proceeded with Mr. Jardine applied that Mr. Vajeshanker, who was not in a good state of health, might be permitted by his Worship to leave the Court. Counsel produced a certificate from Dr. Sidney Smith testifying to the accused's bad state of health; Mr. Bhaishanker, solicitor of the accused, representing him. His Worship permitted Mr. Vajeshanker to leave the Court.

On the 18th January the complainant had lodged the following information:—

I am a Hindu priest and reside at Chira Bazaar, on the Girgaum Road. About four years ago I deposited Rs. 1,800 with one Lullu Nanabhai, and obtained an acknowledgment from him. About three weeks ago I called upon the said Lullu Nanabhai for my money, when he desired me to bring the receipt, which I presented a few days thereafter. The said Lullu Nanabhai then carried me to the house of one Vajeshankar Gowrishanker, near Cowasji Patel Tank Road. At the time I went to Lullu's I carried along with me my bundle of different documents. Lullu returned his acknowledgment, and when we reached Vajeshanker's Lullu handed Vajeshanker the whole bundle of documents, which the latter kept with him. Amongst the documents in the bundle, was a document for Rs. 8,000, purporting either that the amount would be paid in a lump sum, or by monthly payment of Rs. 75, entered into by Sarabhai, son of Vajeshanker Gowrishanker. I was told here (that is at Vajeshanker's) by Vajeshanker that it being then late, 8 p.m., he would desire Lullu Nanabhai, who was then and there present, to pay me the amount due. Having applied for payment to Lullu, he put me off, saying that as H. H. the Thakore of Bhownugger was there, he would pay me after his Highness' departure. After his departure I applied, when to my surprise the said Lullu ignored all knowledge and abused me, and drove me away. Under these circumstances, I say that the above two accused dishonestly and fraudulently deceived me, and thereby obtained possession of my two valuable documents. I, therefore, charge them with cheating and criminal breach of trust, and pray that a warrant may be issued for their arrest, and that they may be dealt with according to law. Both the accused being inhabitants of Bhownugger, if they come to know of this, they will run away."

The Magistrate granted summons against the two gentlemen, which they received through their solicitors.

The complainant, in giving evidence before the Court, said: I used to receive Rs. 60 from the Raja. I also received alms. At present I practise in medicine, and reside in Nanashanker's chawl, at Girgaum Road. I know the first accused Lullu Nanabhai, for about twenty years, my complaint is that I used to receive Rs. 60 per month from the Raja of Bhownugur. Rs. 2,000 were sent to Bombay for me through Vithaldasji, Dewan. Out of those two thousand rupees, I deposited Rs. 1,800 with the first accused about four years and a month or so ago, may be more. It was on the 6th September, 1889. I do not remember the native date. The money was handed over to Mr. Lullu in his shop, at 7 o'clock, in the evening. Nobody else except myself and the first accused, was present at the time. I gave the money to him, and he gave me a receipt for them. Lullu said to me your money will not be credited in the book, for you were writing against the *Raj*. If an entry were made in the books it might trouble us. He further said you may go now. Afterwards I issued the *Bhopalla Gazette*. He also said to me "If it was necessary to spend Rs. 5,000 I will spend it out of my own pocket. Be after the State, don't leave it." I issued the paper. I asked Lullubhai for evidence, and he gave me certain entries made in his books, showing what amounts were swallowed up.

Mr. Russell objected to any irrelevant statements made by the accused, and asked his Worship to caution the witness that he should not make any defamatory statements against any gentlemen.

The Magistrate told the witness to stick to the facts of the case and not to make any irrelevant and defamatory statements.

The complainant, continuing, said: I was sent to jail for two years, and after the expiry of that period I returned. I went to Mr. Lullu, and he told me to try and maintain myself by one way or another. At present earn your livelihood by some means in the town and let this money remain with me. It will be of use to you when you are about to die. I went to Lullubhai on two or four occasions." Witness; On two or four occasions after the recent riots I went to his shop, but he told me "Don't come to my shop, if the Maharaja comes to know of it he will attach my houses and property." I again went and saw the first accused and told him I did not wish to stay in Bombay. I intended to go away. He replied very well, when you are prepared to leave come and take your money. On the 27th December last I went to him. I saw him and told him, take this receipt of yours and give me my money. He took the receipt, and he asked me to take the other papers to Mr. Vajeshanker, he would cause Rs. 8,000 to be paid to me through him, and I should make over the papers to him (Vajeshanker, the second accused). On this occasion one Gunpat was with me. I went to the bungalow of Mr. Vajeshanker, at Kandawadi, Cowasji Patel Tank Road. After I went there the *Bhaya* was ordered to send out all persons from the house except members of Mr. Vajeshanker's family. Mr. Vajeshanker whispered something to Lullu. Lullu and Gunpat had accompanied me to the place. I saw the second accused there. Lullubhai said the cashier is not here, come we shall go to our house, and there I shall pay you all the money on my account and Mr. Vajeshanker's account." I said all right. Nothing further was done there, but the first accused handed over the papers to Mr. Vajeshanker. The papers contained certain accounts to be printed in newspapers. One of the documents was an agreement to pay me Rs. 8,000 in lump sum or Rs. 75 every month. The document was passed by Mr. Sarabhai to me at Bhownugger. At that time Sarabhai's father (second accused) was present. No one else was present. No other paper or document was given by me to the second accused. The receipt for Rs. 1,800 remained with the first accused. We then came away together. He said "You may go, there is no money now. Don't come for two or four days. Let the Maharaja go to Bhownugger, and then I will pay you the money." I learnt that the Maharaja had left, and I went to the first accused—I demanded my money, he told me to publish the book, and then he would pay me. If the book was not published he would not pay me a pie. I told him the Police Commissioner had sent for me and told me not to concern myself with such business or the police might bring me into trouble. I told Lullu I would not publish such a book. He said don't be frightened; the Dewan Saheb had sent him orders to publish the book, the Dewan Saheb would furnish all the proofs or evidence. I told him the Commissioner had told me not to do so, and I will not. He said that he would cause me to be paid Rs. 100 per month. I said: No, I would not, even if you pay me Rs. 500. I suffered enough of misery for two years." (Laughter.) Fortunate for me the matter is here; the matter in the other court nearly killed me. (Laughter.) Lullubhai spoke to me again, but I replied I would not publish a book here, but I might do it at Calcutta. I asked for all the evidence in writing. He said I would get it, but nothing in his own handwriting. I said if you do not give me anything in writing I won't publish it. I demanded the money. He said "Go away, break your head, you will not get a pie." He said "I will soften every bone of your body and make it into jelly," I said I should complain. I came here, and laid my information. Rs. 1,800 and papers given to Mr. Vajeshanker may be returned to me. Lullu said to me I should go away from Bombay. Vajeshanker was ruined of all his property and his *gam* were seized. I said the Maharaja had done it, what fault have I committed. Lullu further said if I wouldn't go away from Bombay he would conspire with the police and bring a false charge against me. I said even if you spend a lakh of rupees the Bombay police won't stoop to such a thing. (Laughter.) I had never asked the second accused to deliver the papers to me. I had asked Lullu to return the documents, but the reply was "You won't get a scrap of paper." I demanded money or the receipt, but he replied I would get neither. My witnesses are not here.

Further evidence having been taken the case was adjourned until Saturday.

BOMBAY YACHT CLUB REGATTA.

SECOND DAY.

THE annual regatta held under the auspices of the Royal Bombay Yacht Club was resumed and concluded yesterday afternoon, the gentlemen responsible for the carrying out of the arrangements being Captain John Hext, C.I.E., R.N., commodore; Commander Maurice Bean, judge; Commander H. S. Black, Mr. C. H. Byrne; Captain K. Macaulay, starter; Captain W. F. Potts; and Major T. W. C. Leathem, hon. secretary. The card for the day was fuller and more varied than was the case on Monday. A sealed handicap for all *bona-fide* Club Yachts was the only sailing race, but the rowing matches arranged for included races for licensed passenger boats (seven entries); licensed canoes (ten entries); four to six oared gigs, man-o'-war, ship's-boats or otherwise (three entries); vessels of the same description with not less than eight oars (five entries); Club Yachts' jolly boats, in which only a single entry was secured; Club Yachts' boats, under twelve feet, two entries; Berthon collapsible boats, and the torpedo boats' punts. The card was indeed too full, and it was found necessary to postpone the two races for Club boats until Saturday. Under the direction of Commander H. S. Black, who was stationed on board a transport barge moored in front of the Club premises, a number of aquatic sports were also carried out, the events including swimming matches, greasy pole contest, water polo, and a duck hunt. The course for the Club Yacht sailing race was the same as that observed in Monday's competitions, namely, from stations off the Club House, round a boat with R flag, in the direction of Gull Island, keeping it on the starboard side, thence round Sunk Rock Light-house, keeping it on the starboard side, past the Dolphin Light, keeping it on the port side, and past the winning post between the Flag Ship and Club House, the distance being about six miles. The course for the rowing matches was from stations off the Wellington Pier, round a flag boat moored in the direction of the Middle Ground, keeping it on the left hand, and back past the winning post inshore of the Flag Ship, the distance being about a mile. A large concourse of people witnessed the rowing contests from the balconies of the Yacht Club, the Club terrace, and the Apollo Bunder pier. The native band of the 5th Bombay Light Infantry enlivened the proceedings during the afternoon and evening with selections of music. The weather was very favourable, and the racing yachts had the advantage of a good breeze, which veered from W. to W. N. W., and from thence to N. W. The results were as under:—

SAILING RACE.—A sealed handicap for all *bona-fide* Club Yachts.—Entrance Rs. 15. 1st prize, a cup valued Rs. 350, 2nd prize, Rs. 175. To start at 2 p. m. *Twice* round the course.

Yatchts' name.	Rig.	Entered by	Distinguishing flag.
1 Princess	Lateen	F A Little, Esq	Blue pierced with anchor
2 Mannikin	Cutter	Capt S C U Smith	R A colors
3 Janetta	Lugger	Col F Firebrace	Crossed pick and shovel, blue on white ground
1 La Mascotte	Lateen	J Westall, Esq	Cross & Crescent
2 Melody	Lugger	John B K Macbeth, Esq	White with blue M
Red Rose	Lateen	Major S Jackson	Red and white with a narrow black line between
Senta	Cutter	Surgn-Major H W Boyd	Red with white star

	Jannetta.	Senta.	Mannikin.	Le Mascotte.	Red Rose.	Princess.
	M.	MS.	M.	M.	MS.	M.
Melody	3	6	10	12	14	16
Janetta	...	3	7	9	11	13
Senta	..	...	4	6	8	10
Mannikin	..	...	..	2	4	6
Le Mascotte	..	...	...	...	2	4
Red Rose	..	...	...	..	...	2
Princess	..	..	..	..	...	...

Time.

First round.	h.	m.	sec.
Red Rose	3	20	53
Melody	3	25	35
Janetta	3	26	0
Senta	3	27	53
La Mascotte	3	32	50
Mannakin	3	33	42
Princess	3	40	0

Final round.	h.	m.	s.
1 Melody	4	41	50
2 Janetta	4	47	0
3 Red Rose	4	48	10
4 Senta	4	59	30
5 La Mascotte	5	1	30
6 Mannikin	5	9	0
7 Princess	5	19	25

The handicapping, therefore, left the result as under:—

Red Rose	1
Melody	2
Janetta	3
La Mascotte	4
Senta	5
Princess	7

At the start Melody tried to gain time by getting across the bow of the Assay, torpedo cruiser, but finding this impossible, the crew promptly put her across the stern. The view of the race from the pilot schooner, where the judging was conducted was somewhat interrupted by the three torpedo boats moored near the Dolphin Light House, but enough could be seen to prove that the race was a very stubbornly contested one. Four of the seven boats were almost as close as they could be when passing the Sunk Rock Light-house. But Red Rose steadily gained ground and was five minutes ahead of Melody when the pilot schooner was passed. Melody was allowed so little margin to go round the schooner that she narrowly escaped collision. There seemed every prospect of the Red Rose coming in first, but in the second round what looked like a tactical error in passing the Sunk Rock lost her three minutes, and she had one or two other misadventures, so that both Melody and Janetta passed her, and she came home 6 minutes and 20 seconds behind Mr. Macbeth's handsome little craft. Her position in the handicap, however, enabled her to carry off the prize for a stubbornly fought contest, described by a very competent critic of long experience as the best race he has ever seen in Bombay harbour. The times made were very creditable, Melody covering a distance nominally put down at 12 miles, but really greater, in 2 hours 41 minutes 50 seconds.

ROWING MATCHES.

1ST RACE.—For Licensed Passenger Boats.—Entrance free. 1st prize Rs. 20, 2nd Rs. 10. Six boats to start, or no second prize. To start at 4-30 p.m.

1 Luxmi, No 2367, tons 3¾, Goolam Hoosein, Pennant D
2 Gunga, No 2197, tons 3¼, Mahomed Cassim, white and red vertical pennant
3 Hindustan, No 4263, tons 3¼, Abdool Reyman, Flag B of C Code
4 Sullamutty, No 1812, tons 3¼, Mahomed Cassum, Flag P of C Code
5 Dustagiri, No 5036, tons 4¾, Shaik Oosman, Flag T of C Code
6 Bowanee, No 4926, tons 4¼, Jainoodin, Pennant G
7 Rahamani, No 4439, tons 3¼, Shaik Dawood, Square Flag, Blue, red and white horizontal

RESULT.

Luxmi	1
Rahamani	2
Hindustan	3

The crews worked very energetically, and did not forget to make as much noise as they could. All through the first three boats kept well together.

2ND RACE.—For Licensed Canoes—Entrance free. 1st prize Rs. 10, 2nd prize Rs. 5. Six canoes to start, or no second prize. To start at 4-45 p.m.

1 S Disge, No 3039 tons ¾, Dawood Meeya, F Pennant.
2 Chandrahan, No 2930, tons ¾, Ebramjee Adamba, G Pennant.
3 Yeshwanty, No 9968 tons 1¼ Fakeer Essabjee, H Flag.
4 Bhowany, No 7082 tons ¾ Dadoo Hassanba, C Pennant.
5 Bhowany, No 9818 tons 4¼ Ebramjee Alibhoy, B Flag.
6 Yeshwanty No 11038 tons 1¼ Dawood Mahomed, J Flag.
7 Soolemanee No 3117 tons 1¼ Abdool Essabjee, K Flag.
8 Hunmant Parasad, No 12295 ton 1 Sulleman Ahmedba, White Flag.
9 Bhima, No 7145 tons 1¼ Essub Ismail, Red Flag.
10 Salamutty, No 3088 tons 1¼ Ahmedaba Adam, M Flag.

RESULT.

Bhowany	1
Sallamutty	2
Bhima	3

3RD RACE.—For Four to Six Oared Gigs, Man-o'-war, ships' boats, or otherwise,—1 mile.—Entrance Rs. 5. 1st prize Rs. 60, 2nd prize Rs. 30, 3rd prize Rs. 15. Four boats to start, or no 2nd prize. Five boats to start, or no 3rd prize. To start at 5 p.m.

1 H M S Plassy's whaler, Lieut and Commander, Wm Gunn. White bearing a blue P.
2 Gig Dart, Capt M A Humphrys, Red and white with a narrow black line.
3 R I M S Clive's Boat, Commander T G R Finny, A pennant, dark and light blue pennant horizon

RESULT.

Plassy's Whaler	1
Gig Dart	2

A complaint was lodged that the Whaler went round the flag boat the wrong way. The question was reserved for the consideration of the committee, the officers of the boat in dispute being requested to send in written protests.

4th Race.—For Boats of not less than Eight Oars' Man-o'-war, ships' boats, or otherwise.—1 mile. Entrance Rs. 5. 1st prize Rs. 80, 2nd prize Rs. 40, 3rd prize Rs. 20. Four boats to start, or no 2nd prize. Five boats to start, or no 3rd prize. To start at 5-15 p.m.

1 H M S Magdala's 2nd cutter, Lieut E Yorke, Blue.
2 H M S Magdala's whaler, Lieut E Yorke, Yellow.
3 R I M S Clive's cutter, Commander T G H Finny, A pennant Dark and light blue vertical.
4 H M S Magdala's first cutter, Lieut E Yorke, Green with yellow anchor.
5 H M S Magdala's third cutter, Lieut E Yorke, White Burgee with a vertical Red cross.

Results.

Magdala's cutter	1
Clive's cutter	2

In this race also a protest was lodged on the same grounds as in the race for four to six-raced gigs, and is to be settled by the committee.

5th Race.—For *bona-fide* Club Yachts' Jolly Boats. Any size or number of oars pulled by yachts' sailing crews.—Entrance free. 1st prize Rs. 45, 2nd prize Rs. 20. Four boats to start, or no second prize. To start at 5-30 p.m.

Red Rose's Boat, Major S. Jackson, Red and white with a narrow black line between.

6th Race.—For *bona-fide* Club Yachts' Boats under 12 feet. Any number of oars pulled by yachts' crews. —Entrance free. Three boats to start, or no race. Prize Rs. 10. To start at 5-45 p.m.

Melody's Boat, John B K Macbeth, Esq, white with blue M.
Senta's Boat, Surgn-Major H W Boyd, Red with white star.

Owing to the lateness of the hour the 5th and 6th races were postponed to Saturday.

For Berthon Collapsible boats. Start to be made by Collapsed boats on shore or from a ship, boats to be extended launched, the crew two white men) to get in, full round a mark, back point, haul up boat and collapse. First collapsed boat to win. To start at 5-20 p.m.

Numbers 102, 105, 106, and 101 entered for this contest. The racing was very good, and the result was first, 102; second, 105; third, 110. Number 105 was the first to reach the winning post, but the men lost time in collapsing the boat, and therefore had to take second place. Lieutenant Yorke, of H. M. S. Magdala adjudicated in t is and the subsequent race.

For Torpedo boats prints. To start at 5-25 p.m. In this race No. 100 came in first, but was disqualified for going round the wrong way. The first prize was therefore taken by No. 105, and the second by No. 102.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

The following are excerpts from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, held on the 30th January:—

Read Government Resolution, Marine Department, No. 18, dated 22nd January, 1894, directing that the necessary notification be issued under section 3 (5) of the Indian Ports Act, X. of 1889, and authorizing Mr. William Henry Rothwell, a master in the B. I. S. N. Company's service, to pilot vessels in the Port of Bombay.

Resolution.—Mr. William Henry Rothwell is appointed under section 72 of the Bombay Port Trust Act, No. VI of 1879, to pilot in the Port of Bombay any of the coasting steamers referred to in the bye-laws for coasting steamers approved by Government, under Notifications No. 72 of 1st July, 1891, and No. 51 of 23rd May, 1892, of which he may at any time be the commander.

Read letter from the acting Engineer, dated 18th January, 1894, forwarding a petition from the widow of Masoom Shaik Mahomed, late lascar on the dredger Teredo, praying that some provision may be made for herself and her children in consideration of the untimely death of her husband owing to injuries received in the execution of his duties, and strongly recommending that in the special circumstances of the case a gratuity may be granted her.

Read proceedings of the Finance and Establishment Committee, recommending, as a special case, the grant of a gratuity of nine months' pay of the deceased.

Resolution.—As a special case a gratuity of nine months' pay may be granted to the family of the deceased.

Submitted letter from the Docks Superintendent, No. 10254, dated 12th January, 1894, inquiring, with reference to Trustees' Resolution No. 181, dated 13th June, 1893, what steps are being taken to increase the cargo storage space on the Prince's Dock harbour wall. Read memo. from the Dock Superintendent, No. 10729, dated 25th January, 1994, stating, in reply to an inquiry, that an upper-storied shed, similar to shed No. 15 at the Victoria Dock, if provided at the harbour wall, Prince's Dock, would suit the coast traffic there very well. Read minute by the Chairman, dated 17th January, 1894, explaining that the correspondence orginated with Messrs. Shepherd & Co's letter of 30th May, 1893, embodied in the preamble to Trustees' Resolution No. 181, dated 13th June, 1893, complaining of their trade being greatly inconvenienced by the limited space afforded for it chiefly for want of shed accomodation, which they suggested might be doubled by adding upper stories to the sheds on the Prince's Dock wall, that the reports of the Trustees' officers support the request, that the covering in of the open space between K and L sheds, completed last year, has afforded some relief, but more covered space is still required; recommending that a project for adding an apper-floor to K shed be called for, that provision for the work be made in the Budget for 1894-95 as a charge against Capital, to be met from loan to be raised when the Trustees take up the 10 lakhs already sanctioned; pointing out that the papers contain also proposals for improving the means of access to the wharf on the north by the removal of buildings and by encroaching on Malet Bunder, and this branch of the subject will be sumitted to the Trustees separately hereafter, but that undoubtedly something must be done to improve the arrangements in this respect, and suggesting that in the mean time, as a preliminary step, an estimate be called for for the removal to another site of the dock latrine, which is very much in the way, and can be removed without inconvenience and without affecting the other proposals. Read minutes of the Trustees.

Resolution.—Plans and estimates for adding an upper-storey to K shed and for the removal of the latrine should be called for, and provision should in the mean time be made in the Budget to cover the expenditure that may be necessary.

Read letter from Messrs. Shepherd & Company, dated 24th January, 1894, reporting that the steam-tug Princess, after towing the s. s. Bahaduri to the entrance of the Prince's Dock that day, backed into that vessel amidships, causing her serious damage, for which they hold the Trustees responsable, and enquiring whether they should effect the repairs themselves or hand the steamer over to the P. and O. Company to be docked and repaired.

Resolution.—The cost of the repairs should be charged to Revenue.

Read memo. from the Secretary to Government, Marine Department, dated 25th January, 1894, communicating a Resolution of Government in the Public Works Department, No. 26 C.W.—107, dated 20th January, 1894, directing that the exchange of Government land at Malet Bunder for the strip of Port Trust ground at the Prince's Dock authorized in Government Resolution, in the Revenue Department, No. 800, dated 31st January, 1889, should be effected as early as possible. Read letter from the Collector of Land Reveune, dated 26th January, 1894, requesting that an early date be fixed for carrying out the exchange of lands referred to in the above Government Resolution.

Resolution.—The Traffic Manager to be instructed accordingly. The plot to be made over as the site for the Branch Custom House measures 106 5-24' + 100'; that to be taken charge of at Malet Bunder in part exchange measures 71' 3" + 44' 1 3/8'.

The following papers were laid on the table:—

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	For week ending 25th Jan. 1894.	Total from 1st Apl. 1893 to 26th Jan. 1894.	For week ending 26th Jan. 1893.	Total from 1st Apl. 1892 to 26th Jan. 1893.
Vessels piloted into harbour ...	19	789	22	847
" piloted out of harbour	20	794	23	811
" transported.	17	651	9	633
" attended to.	1	48	...	59
" warped	..	73	1	15
Vessels using Docks:—				
Vessels entered—				
Prince's Dock	8	336	3	342
Victoria Dock.......	8	305	6	272
Total	16	641	9	614
Vessels left.				
Prince's Dock	6	341	5	319
Victoria Dock.......	10	308	3	270
Total	16	649	8	619
Vessels remaining in—				
Prince's Dock	8	...	10	...
Victoria Dock.......	5	...	10	...
Total	13	...	20	...

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

		Tonnage.	Period of occupation, including Sundays and holidays.	Total Tonnage of Vessels docked. From 1st April, 1893 to 27th Jan, 1894.	Total Tonnage of Vessels docked. From 1st April, 1892 to 27th Jan, 1893.
For week to 27th Jan. 1894.					
S.S. Courtfield		3,252	3 days.	82,003	154,234
S.S. Naderi	Docked at one time.	1,878	2 days.		
S.S. Savitri		227			

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Government has sanctioned the supply from the Rangoon Arsenal of 20,000 rounds of ammunition for the Gardner gun, which has been taken over by the police from the military authorities at Sadoon.

A band of dacoits, numbering about thirty, rushed the Manle police station, in the Kaba district, a few days since, and carried off all the arms, about twenty-five in number, and the ammunition. The District Superintendent of Police has gone out after the gang, with a strong body of military police. Manle was held by 25 Burman civil police, who, no doubt, after the fashion of Burmans, were loafing around the place when the dacoits burst in.

A small committee will shortly assemble for the purpose of drawing up suggestions for a new edition of the British Pharmacopœia. Surgeon-Colonel R. Harvey will be the President, with the Medical Storekeeper, Calcutta, and the Senior Medical Officer, British Troops, at Calcutta, as members. Dr. Harvey's Committee will also consider the question of eliminating from compound medicines all drugs which possess little or no therapeutic or other value, without regard to their being cheap or expensive.

As regards the City of Chicago the "World's Fair" is considered to have been a marvellous success. It differed from all similar enterprises in the fact that all the funds were derived from one community—the people of Chicago; also in the circumstance that separate buildings were appropriated to every different department, and that there was a wider range of exhibits. The area of the grounds and buildings far exceeded that of any previous exhibition, and the cost was two-fold greater than the largest hitherto known. It is believed, however, that the money has been well spent, and that the outlay will be repaid by future advantage to the city and the country in a business and commercial point of view, and especially in the matter of education. It has already resulted in the establishment of a Columbian Museum at Chicago, for which purpose Mr. Marshall Field offered the sum of 200,000*l*. on condition of another 100,000*l*. being subscribed. The offer was accepted, trustees appointed, other donations followed, two being for 20,000*l*. each, and many of the exhibits at the Exposition have been presented to or purchased by the Museum Trustees.

There has been some severe fighting on Lake Nyassa between an expedition under Commissioner H. H. Johnson and the followers of the Chief Makanjira. It has resulted in the complete succes of the expedition. The *Times* (Jan. 13) says that all Makanjira's positions were captured and a number of slaves released. The Indian troops were commanded by Major C. E. Johnson and Capt. E. A. Edwards. Vice-Consul Sharpe accompanied the Commissioner, who was most effectively supported by Commander Robertson and Lieut. Villiers, in command of her Majesty's gunboats, Pioneer and Adventure. The total British loss was one Sikh soldier and two irregulars killed, and nine men slightly wounded. Mr. Johnson has established a fort, named Fort Maguire, on the site of Makanjira's village. The defeated Chief was the successor and imitator of the one who had upheld the old forms of slave raiding in the most strenuous fashion. Makanjira practically presided over the great slave trading centre of the country, and now his power is completely crushed. A despatch from the Shire Highlands, dated Nov. 9, reports that the country is generally unsettled, and that attacks have been made on one of the African Lakes Company's caravans and on a mission station.

In Mr. Henry Custance's "Riding Recollections," just published, a story appears about a clergyman who called at the house of a turf character known as Billy Nicholl, and Mrs. Nicholl said: "William, Mr. Johnson, the vicar, has called for a subscription for the restoration of our church." Billy, who, we are told, "was always rough and ready, replied: 'Gie him a pony.'" The clergyman, hearing this remark, said to Mrs. Nicholl: "I am very sorry, but a pony would be of no use to me, as I neither ride nor drive." She could not help laughing on telling Billy what the clergyman had said, so he called out: "Well, gie him a tenner, and tell him to be off." On receiving the £10 Mr. Johnson thanked Mrs. Nicholl with effusion, and went away quite satisfied, little thinking he had lost £15 by not taking what was first offered him.

The *Glasgow Echo* tells a remarkable story of how Mr. Quarrier (Glasgow's Dr. Barnardo) received the latest gift of £500 for the Orphan Homes of Scotland. Not much more than a year ago an old woman left him a fortune made from a washing tub; now another old woman in humble life has come forward in a similar generous way. It appears that about two months ago Mr. Quarrier was waited upon by an old Scotchwoman, who stated she had been reading about what he was doing for the orphan children, and she wished to give £500 to help on his work. Mr. Quarrier was somewhat astonished, and on calling to see her found her living in a room and kitchen house on the South Side. Everything was scrupulously clean and tidy, but everything also showed that the old woman was living in very humble circumstances. Asked how she had been able to gather so much money, she said it "was saved by pennies." In the event of his accepting her generous offer, had she money left to keep her in comfort in her old age? Her reply was: "Quite sufficient for the rest of my days." Mr. Quarrier left her with the injunction to think well over the matter, and let him know her decision. He has since been informed that the old lady adhered to her intention, and that she wished the £500 to go either to the Farm or to the Aged Workers' Home, or whatever Mr. Quarrier thought best.

Either Mr. Goschen is very fortunate in his private secretaries, or those gentlemen are very fortunate in him. Of the three men who successively served him in that capacity during his tenure of office as Chancellor of the Exchequer, the first, Mr. Milner, is now chairman of the Board of Inland Revenue (salary £2000); the second, Mr. Dawkinns is manager of the Peruvian Corporation at Lima (salary £2000 to £3000); and the third, Mr. H. Babington Smith, has just been appointed private secretary to the Viceroy of India (salary £1600, taking into account the depreciation of the rupee). As the ages of the three gentlemen are respectively thirty-nine, thirty-four, and thirty, none of them can complain of lack of advancement. It is true that Mr. Goschen seems to pick his men with considerable care. Mr. Milner and Mr. Dawkins were both, in their respective generations, well-known under-graduates of Balliol, and Mr. Smith is a Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge. All allowances being made, however, (says the *Pall Mall Gazette*) the post of private secretary to Mr. Goschen seems one to be strongly recommended to young men wishing to get on in life.

The alterations in the Corps of Royal Marines have been numerous during the year 1893. A change at the Royal Marine office has taken place by the supersession as Deputy Adjutant-General of Lieutenant-General Jones, C.B., on completion of his five years in office, by Lieutenant-General Tuson, C. B., and by the promotion of Colonel Ogle, C.B., Assistant Adjutant-General, who has been replaced by Lieutenant-Colonel Bird, R.M.L.I. The Royal Marine Artillery have gained two steps from the head of the list, one by Lieutenant-General Tuson becoming a supernumerary as D.A.G., and another by the death of General Cox, their senior general, but they have lost one step by the return of Colonel Ogle from supernumerary to Regimental List; a step has also been gained by the voluntary retirement of Major Beresford, the promotions resulting being one lieutenant-general to general, one major-general to lieutenant-general, two colonels to major-general; one lieutenant-colonel and colonel to commandant, one to second commandant, one major to lieutenant-colonel, two captains to majors, three lieutenants to captains on completing 11 years in the service, and four 2nd lieutenants to lieutenants. The brevet promotions have been three senior majors to brevet lieutenant-colonel after seven years' service as regimental major, and two captains to brevet-majors after 21 years' service. Four majors attained to the sixteen Shilling List. One captain and brevet-major on the temporary Hal-fpay List has permanently retired. No change has taken place in the Regimental staff.

In the Prussian Upper House on January 18, Herr von Manteuffel, the leader of the agriculturists addressed an interpellation to the Government as to what measures it intended taking for the promotion and protection of agriculture. In his reply the Minister discussed the principal demand of the agriculturists, the regulation of the currency question. The German agriculturists see in the introduction of bi-metallism a panacea for all evils, and in spite of recent events in the United States and India, they still hope to restore the former power of silver. Following the Chancellor, who had already made a similar promise, Herr von Heyden, the Minister of Agriculture, declared his willingness to examine into the silver question by a Committee appointed for that purpose, and added that the Government would not confine itself to theoretical discussions, but would try to come to some practical result. It would see whether the restoration, or a rise of the value, of silver was possible, whether Germany was able to act alone in the question, or whether an international understanding was necessary. These promises of course bind the Government to nothing. The President of the Imperial Bank of Germany, Doctor Koch, said he had no hopes that any International Conference would arrive at a satisfactory understanding. England especially would never alter her attitude in the currency question.

The distress from want of employment is world wide, and is no more acute than in the United States. Mr. Chauncey Depew estimates that the present financial panic has thrown more than two millions of persons out of employment, and has left ten millions with no breadwinner among them. It is altogether the worst, he says, in his experience. Money is forthcoming in large sums, and relief measures on an extended scale are being organized in New York, Chicago, Boston, Philadelphia, and indeed in all the great cities of the Union. New York has established five cent. restaurants for the supply of cheap food, and the Mayor of the city has promised to provide labour in so far as it lies in his power. Mr. Andrew Carnegie has undertaken to run his works at a loss, if needs be, in order to furnish employment. The slums of New York, to those who are best acquainted with them, are at least as appalling as those of London—to judge by the accounts of their "rescue" work in America which Mr. and Mrs. Ballington Booth are now supplying to an American journal. Most of the methods of relief in vogue in the Old World are now being adopted in the New. "The New York Tribune" suggests that the State should turn pawnbroker, as it does in France and other countries, in order to save the poor from a system which is "little better than an instrument of rapacity."

The Italian labourers at Pozzuoli are in a state of great destitution, and a report says that if the authorities are not able to improve their condition, there is danger of some forcible expression of their ill-will. The Italians say that the directors of the Armstrong factory, which has not been able to give work to the Pozzuolians because of their want of mechanical knowledge (though the Municipality rushed into debt for the sake of having the Armstrong works placed near the town), also prefer to admit the sons of their own operatives as learners, so that this source of living is also closed to the young men of Pozznolians. The workmen at Armstrong's are not Pozzuolians, and, having great facilities afforded them by the Cumana railway, do not even live in the town. For these reasons, the Pozzuolian labourers are in a very grave condition. They cannot hope for work from the Municipality, which is over head and ears in debt, nor have they any hope of being admitted to the Armstrong factory. And they are also oppressed by taxes.

A large body of Sofas were defeated on December 28 at Gaia, in Tonkia, by a detachment of Sierra Leone frontier police and some native auxiliaries under Sub-Inspector Taylor. The loss of the Sofas is reported at 250 killed and 150 (including Parrekerry's Lieutenant Kollah Mulai) taken prisoners. Surgeon-Major Lamprey is reported to have expressed in an interview the opinion that "it is an entire mistake to suppose that the relations between the British authorities and the Almamy Samadou have been those of hostility, and that Captain Lendy and his force were co-operating with the French against him. At this moment the emissaries of the Almamy are in Freetown, Sierra Leone, awaiting information from the British Government with reference to the disposal of his territory, as he wishes to place it altogether under British protection."

The practical utility of a photographic camera is strikingly illustrated by an anecdote told by Mr. Ray Woods, of the Cape of Good Hope Observatory, in the new "Year Book of Photography." In sending home the last 400 pages of the result of the Victoria Observations of some of the minor planets, made with a view to determine the mean distance of the sun, it was considered too risky to trust them on the high seas without a record. Consisting for a large part of closely-written columns of tables of figures, ready for the printer, figures whose outline might have been damaged if written in copying ink, and pressed on wet paper in the rough commercial way, the question arose: "How was the record to be kept?" The copying of 400 pages of foolscap would have been no light task for the small staff of the Observatory, more especially when columns of figures requiring the greatest accuracy are in question, Photography, however, came to the rescue. A canvas-covered frame, which happened to be lying handy, was set up in a convenient part of the Observatory, and the sheets of foolscap rapidly and roughly pinned on to it, and thus, with a single lens of twenty-inch focus aperture, the required copies were speedily obtained.

A painful scene occurred at a banquet given on Friday evening (Jan. 12) at Berlin by the Associated Chambers of Commerce. One of the speakers having criticised with some severity the taxation proposals of the Government, the Prussian Finance Minister, Dr. Miquel, replied with great warmth, and said he did not come there to be bespattered with mud. He complained that while his taxation schemes were denounced no one made any practical counter proposals. The *Morning Post's* Berlin correspondent observes that the incident is significant as evidencing the embittered state of public and official feeling on the financial question.

On paper, the Russian Budget for 1894 presents an equilibrium. Putting what is called ordinary revenue, which is revenue proper, with extraordinary revenue, which is borrowod money, the total comes to a little over 1,083,000,000 roubles—say, £108,000,000 sterling. The expenditure, ordinary and extraordinary, comes in the estimtes to exactly the same amount.

All the Japanese Ministers of State were summoned to the Imperial presence recently to receive a message from the Throne regarding the representation from the Lower House on official discipline. The message stated that the address passed by the House had been read by his Majesty, as well as memorials from the Ministers, Count Ito and Count Goto. It went on to say that the appointment and dismissal of Ministers of State belonged to the prerogative of the Crown, with which no subject had the right to interfere. The conditions and affairs of the outside world had a powerful bearing on the progress of Japan, and at such a time his Majesty could not but feel anxiety if his Ministers were to depart from the policy on the basis of which the country had been opened to foreign intercourse. The Mikado therefore requested the Ministers to conduct the affairs of State with unremitting diligence. The House of Representatives met a few days later and the Ministers of State were present. Mr. Mutsu, Minister for Foreign Affairs, spoke at great length in opposition to the representation of the House for the strict enforcement of treaties. His speech was ridiculed and criticised by many members, and one honourable gentleman had to be expelled by force. The excitement and disorder reached such a pitch, that all the Ministers retired from the House. The uproar still continued, however, and one member rose to speak, but before he could commence, an Imperial Decree proroguing the House was received and read. The next day an Imperial Ordinance was issued ordering the dissolution of the Diet. The Great Japan Society, an anti-foreign body, has been dissolved by order of the Government as being dangerous to the peace of the Empire.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

The usual weekly meeting of the Standing Committe of the Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon, Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee in the chair. There were also present:—The Hon. Mr. R. G. Oxenham, Messrs. G. W. Roughton, E. B. Carroll, Grattan Geary, the Hon. Mr. Javerilal U. Yajnik, Messrs. Harkissondas Narotumdas, K. M. Shroff, K. N. Kabraji, Dr. Bhalchandra K. Bhatawadekar, and Dr. A. G. Viegas.

THE HOMELESS LEPER ASYLUM.

The Committee further considered letter, dated 25th ultimo, from the Commissioner, reporting under Section 69 (*d*) of the Municipal Act, that he had sanctioned the purchase, from Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee Cowasjee Dubash, Contractor, for the Homeless Leper Asylum, of articles for the use of the asylum, amounting to Rs. 3,000.

The Municipal Commissioner, who was requested on the last occasion to inform the Committee whether the asylum was a municipal institute, said in his letter, dated the 6th instant:—"With regard to the Standing Committee's resolution of the 31st ultimo, I have the honour to state that it is partly, I think, a Muncipal institution, being built on Municipal ground and supported partly by Muncipal funds. At all events it is so far a Municipal institution that all the accounts pass through my office and that of the Chief Accountant, and I prefer to report contracts in the usual way."

The Chairman remarked that the fact of their contributing a certain sum towards the maintenance of the asylum, did not show that it was a municipal institute. They annually contributed Rs. 30,000 towards the maintenance of the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, and yet it was not considered a muncipal building. No institution could be called a municipal institute, simply because the Corporation defrayed a part of the expenses for its maintenance. They could stop the contributions at any time, because they were purely voluntary contributions.

The Hon. Mr. Javerilal remarked that because Government, who contributed towards the maintenance of the institution, could not themselves look after its management, Mr. Acworth did so. The institution was not managed by the Municipality; and there was nothing on the record to prove to the contrary. They must settle definitely whether the asylum was a municipal institution. He proposed that the figures be recorded, and that an opinion be expressed that the asylum was not a municipal institute.

Dr. Bhalchandra seconded the resolution.

Mr. Kabraji failed to see why the Chief Municipal Accountant had examined the accounts of the asylum, since it was not a municipal institution. He alluded to the danger of the institution being called a municipal institution in future, stating that it was necessary for them to express clearly that the asylum was not a municipal institution.

Mr. Roughton observed that the Municipality contributed a certain sum towards the maintenance of the asylum, and that was a good reason why the accounts had been examined by the municipal accountant.

Dr. Bhalchandra was of opinion that the accounts should not be submitted to the Committee. The Municipality had nothing to do with the accounts. They contributed Rs. 30,000 towards the maintenance of the Gokuldass Hospital and the accounts of that hospital were not checked by the Municipality, who should be only provided with a copy of the annual report of the working of the institution.

Mr. Geary wished to know if any practical inconvenience ensued from having the figures placed before them.

Dr. Viegas observed that if they recorded the figures in their proceedings, there was a danger of the institution being called a municipal institution at some future date. The sympathy of every one in Bombay was with the institution and its founder—(hear, hear)—but what they had to do was to safeguard the interests of the Corporation. The future action of that body should not be handicapped or hampered by their act. There was not a more deserving institution in Bombay than the asylum, and he hoped that the contribution to that worthy institution by the Municipality would continue for a long time. The section under which the Commissioner could report referred to disbursements from Municipal funds, and the section was not applicable to the purchases made for the Leper Asylum.

Mr. Geary remarked that much time was being wasted in a discussion which was not at all profitable. The figures were very interesting, and they should record them at once without wasting so much valuable time. The figures showed how their money was spent. There was no harm if they recorded the figures in their proceedings.

Dr. Bhalchandra said if the figures were recorded, the institution might in future be called a municipal institute.

Mr. Roughton agreed with Mr. Geary that the discussion was quite unprofitable. The Commissioner in bringing the contracts before them had only done his duty, and there was not the slightest difference whether they recorded them or not. The Municipal Commissioner pointed out that he never entered into contracts on behalf of the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, and for that reason he did not report to the Committee regarding the disbursements of the hospital. The Chief Accountant had examined and checked the accounts at his own request and not in his official capacity. He disbursed the funds as Mr. Acworth, and he reported the matter to the Committee as the Municipal Commissioner, because it was his duty to do so. (Laughter.)

Mr. Carroll remarked that the institution might in future be placed on a definite footing by the appointment of trustees, or some like measure. He proposed that the Committee should pass on to the next item of business on the paper, without any expression of opinion whatever on the subject.

Mr. Geary seconded the amendment, which was lost.

Mr. Javerilal's proposition was then put to the vote and carried.

THE EPIDEMIC AMONG CATTLE.

The Committee next considered memorandum, dated 2nd instant, from the Commissioner, forwarding report of the Health Officer, stating the nature of the sickness among human beings, which is to be apprehended from the epidemic of foot and mouth disease among cattle, and the means which should be adopted for the prevention of such sickness. The following is a copy of the Health Officer's report, which was recorded by the Committee.:—

To the Municipal Commissioner.—Sir,—In reference to your No. 22988, dated the 27th instant, I have the honor to offer the following comments:—In reporting the occurrence of an epidemic of foot and mouth disease, I merely intended to report a fact, and the import of that fact in my opinion to this City. Were I to discuss the relations between the occurrence of zymotic diseases amongst human beings and animals, I should have to repeat much that I have written since 1874 when I discovered rinderpest to have occurred in Bombay. Rinderpest had not up to that time been identified in Bombay, and the first Commission of Veterinary Officers disagreed with the opinion I had come to, but a subsequent Commission agreed with, and confirmed the opinion I had given; and in consequence special powers were given to the Health Department to seize all animals suffering from rinderpest and remove all of them to the special hospital I had opened on the Flats. These powers have been given to me from time to time to deal with infectious diseases amongst cattle. The special measures adopted by me in 1874 are referred to in the reports of that year on the health of the City. I do not think these special measures are necessary at this time. There have been since my former report of the 17th instant, a number of cases of rinderpest and the diseae is under observation: Should it increase to epidemic proportions—not probable considering the period of the year—I would recommend that Government be asked to sanction the special measures of former years which have been adopted before, and I should be prepared to open a special hospital as it has been done before. The removal of cattle from the charge of the people who own them is a measure which requires great care and prudence, and the people themselves must be satisfied of the necessity of so special a measure. There is one condition that has developed since the licensing of bollock stables has been transfered from the Health Department. It is this: stables being licensed have to be constructed in accordance with a series of excellent bye-laws, the consideration of of the which has been lately under a Committee Corporation. The effect of having bye-laws and licensing stables for bullocks is to cause a concentration of animals in a few stables and all the effects of concentration. I am almost becoming to think that our well-meant efforts instead of doing good may do more harm than good; in other words the benefits from our bye-laws in one direction are not equal to the dangers caused by concentration. The great importance to the City of the occurrence and prevalence of cases of epidemic disease amongst animals, is, as I have ventured to paedict in my former letter, that it indicates conditions which, in my experience, have generally been followed by great sickness amongst human beings; this is the chief importance of the occurrence of an epidemic amongst cattle in the City; for the mortality amongst cattle in this City from foot and mouth disease is not more than one per cent., and further, nearly all the population only use milk after it has been boiled. Epidemics of foot and mouth disease and rinderpest in this City follow the periodicity of small-pox. I have in former reports again and again demonstrated that epidemic states amongst animals or human beings have always been synchronous with epidemic conditions and influences in the country around. The experience of this year is a further confirmation of this opinion. When I went to Poona in December 1893 to select bullocks, I saw animals brought into Poona suffering from foot and mouth disease. Of the forty-two bullocks I purchased in December 1893, three were attacked with foot and mouth disease before arriving in Bombay. They all recovered. I have stated in my former report "that there are grounds for apprehending that the epidemic may be followed as it has been followed before by much sickness towards the end of the year amongst human beings." Such is the forecast I have ventured. I am asked to report for the Committee's next meeting "(1) the nature of the sicknes among human beings which is to be apprehended from the epidemic of foot and mouth disease among cattle, and (2) as to the means which should be adopted for the prevention of the said sickness." The diseases from which I anticipate a high mortality are cholera, diseases of the digestive system and febrile types. I have never known an epidamic in which the increase of mortality was confined to one cause. We know that the effects of abnormal seasons on the public health of the population will be indicated by a high mortality from many disease causes. Since I wrote my warning of the 17th instant, cases of small-pox have become prevalent; in one building in Parel as many as 10 cases have been found. The practical question arises in regard to the measures to be adopted. These measures are general sanitation such as is now enforced, and to forward these measures I do not think an additional establishment or expenditure, except for one purpose, is at present necessary. Under my letter No. 26514 of the 7th December, 1893, I asked for an establishment to work the hand-engine used for flushing gullies and the sides of buildings; this establishment ought to be employed at once. But beyond the measures of house and street sanitation, there is a measure of supreme importance which should be considered, and that measure is the adjustment of the water-supply to the state of the drainage. There is the startling fact, which I discussed in the last annual report, that the quantity of sewage pumped out of the island is about twenty-one million gallons, while the water delivered in the City is about 29 million gallons or more daily. I must refer to the last annual report, page 382. I write as follows on this important question:—"There has been an enormous increase of the water-supply since 1892, from some 16½ million gallons to about 29 million gallons or more daily, and very little increase in the number of drains. The island is flooded and irrigated with water, and unless drains are constructed to take away the water that comes into the City the life of a healthy population will not be possible; what has been seen in countries of marsh and wet—poisoning of life from malarial fevers—will be seen here. It is not possible to look to the future except with anxiety. There has been, with incomplete drainage an enormous quantity of water—some five or more million gallons of water daily—which the pumping power has been unable to remove, a floating balance indicating danger; and there must be still, even with perfect pumping power, an enormous quantity of water which will not flow away and will not be carried to the drains, because in more than half the island there are no drains. I hope much in the future from the new and powerful pumps and the increased pumping power which, it is believed, they will give, but drains must be constructed to carry the water to the tributaries of the pumps. However powerful the pumps may be, there must be drains in the districts which have no drains if the pumps are to remove the water and the drainage from the districts. The first principle of the preservation of public health is, that the water coming into the City should be taken away and not left in the soil, and this first principle has been neglected in Bombay. Even the water currents round the island have been obstructed by the causeways and embankments at Bandora and Coorla. In conclusion, I can only say this important question of the difference between the water coming in and going out of the City is the most important of all the questions now affecting the public health, and it should be seriously considered at once.—I have, &c., T. S. Weir, Health Officer.

PROPOSED IMPROVEMENT OF CAVEL WADI.

The Committee further considered letter, dated 30th ultimo, from the Commissioner, on the subject of opening up Cavel Wadi.

It was resolved to forward the letter to the Corporation with a recommendation that sanction be given to the acquisition for the future opening up and improvement of Cavel Wadi of 65·33 square yards of a certain piece of land in the locality, the cost, Rs. 4,200, to be debited to the fifteen lakhs loan for roads in Agripada or elsewhere.

THE MUSTAN TANK NUISANCE.

The Committee further considered letter, dated 30th ultimo, from the Commissioner, on the subject of the filling in of the Mustan Tank.

The Municipal Commissioner remarked that on sanitary grounds the Health Officer had proposed that the tank should be filled in as the water in the tank was very foul.

Mr. Javerilal asked if the tank could not be cleaned.

The Chairman replied that the cost of cleaning it would be greater than that of filling in the tank.

Mr. Shroff remarked that they should take care to see that the descendants of the builder of the tank did not come upon them.

The Chairman said that the Corporation had compelled Government to fill in such tanks, and it was their duty to see that their own tanks were likewise filled in.

Dr. Bhalchandra also thought that the tank should be filled in.

Dr. Viegas said that the Corporation was against the filling in of such tanks.

It was resolved to forward the letter to the Corporation with a recommendation that sanction be given to the expenditure of Rs. 4,704 for filling in the tank as the water thereof was very foul. The cost to be paid as an advance from available funds to be adjusted out of savings on new works to be reported hereafter.

ELECTRIC LIGHT FITTING OF THE MUNICIPAL OFFICE.

The Committee further considered letter, dated 30th ultimo, from the Commissioner, requesting sanction of the Standing Committee and Corporation to an expenditure of Rs. 2,935-5-0, from savings in the grant for water-supply fittings to the Municipal Offices, to meet the cost of alterations and additions to the electric light fitting of the Offices.

It was resolved to recommend the Corporation to sanction the required expenditure of Rs.2,935 for the purpose.

MESSRS. GARLICK AND COMPANY'S INCINERATORS.

The Committee considered Resolution of the Corporation, dated 1st instant, as under:—"That the Commissioner's report, dated 27th December, 1893, on the subject of Messrs. Garlick's Incinerator be recorded. That the Commissioner's proposals therein made be approved the incinerator taken over by the Municipality, and the sum of Rs. 7,500, being the second moiety of the value of the incinerator, be paid to Messrs. Garlick. That the Corporation will be prepared, on the recommendation of the Standing Committee, to sanction the establishment stated by the Commissioner to be required for working the incinerator."

It was resolved to recommend the Corporation to sanction the monthly grant of Rs. 70) for the cost of establishment and working Garlick's incinerators.

APPRECIATION OF SERVICES OF GALLANT OFFICERS.

The Committee considered resolution of the Corporation, dated 1st instant, as under:—"That the resolution of the Standing Committee, dated 20th December, 1893, and the Health Officer's report for the third quarter of last year, be recorded. That, on the recommendation of the Standing Committee, the Corporation will be prepared to sanction the expenditure of a sum not exceeding, in the aggregate, one month's pay to each of the following officers and servants of the Health Department:—Inspector.—Glover, Hallums, Desmier, Powell, Ringrow, Dawes, and DeSouza. Sub-Inspector.—Webb, Harris, Mowforth, and Kanoba Bahiroba. Stable Mucadums.—Tookaram Zillo and Raghoo Babaji. Ward Mucadum.—Shaik Alli Ismail. Cemetery Clerk—Bane Khan Manwar Khan."

It was resolved to forward the resolution to the Commissioner for report as to the actual amount payable to the servants.

TENDER FOR THE SUPPLY OF DISINFECTANTS.

The Committee considered letter, from the Commissioner, asking sanction to the acceptance of Messrs. Ramchunder and Company's tender for the supply of disinfectants at the following rates:—Carbolic acid containing 15 per cent. of acid at Rs. 17 per cask of 200 net weight of powder; sanitas powder casks containing 200 lbs. net weight of powder at Rs. 17-6 per cask; carbolic acid at Rs. 2-14 per imperial gallon, including drums; cresole at Rs. 2-8 per imperial gallon, including drums; phenyle at Rs. 3-12 per imperial gallon, including drums.

Dr. Viegas remarked that the advantage of advertising for tenders was obvious. They had now five tenders before them instead of one as on the former occasion. This competition would lead to the tenders being offered at cheap rates.

The Commissioner remarked that he was not sure that the articles were good; he had very much doubt in his mind about their being supplied with good articles at cheap rates.

It was resolved to accept the tender of Messrs. Ramchunder and Co. at the rates given above.

The Committee adjourned, after transacting some other business.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—February 6.

Whyte, Capt, 17th Bo Regt, on leave, from Bhuj.
Cookson, Capt, R A, on duty, en route to Calcutta from Karachi.

February 7.

Lugard, Col, Bo, The King's Own, on leave, from Ahmednaggar.
Hudson, Kinahan, Lt, Ms, 21st Hussars, on leave, from Secunderabad.
Percy, Smith, Capt, R A, on leave, from Secunderabad.

DEPARTURES.—February 6.

Manderson, Col, Bengal, Chief Engineer, on duty, to Mhow.

February 7.

Cleghorn, Lt, Bengal, R A, to rejoin, to Quetta.
Mackenzie, Major, Bo, 2nd grenadiers, to rejoin, to Quetta.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G.W. ROUGHTON COMMANDING B. V. A.

Mahaluxmi Fort, 8th February, 1894.

1. Parades for to-day:—
7 a.m.—Morning B Group 6 inch B L Gun drill and Squad drill.
5 p.m.—10-inch R M L and 6-inch B L Gun drill and Squad drill.
2. Detail for to-day:—
Orderly Officer 2nd Lieut L Penny.
Next for duty: 2nd Lieut L J Robertson.
Orderly-Sergt: Sergt D Wilson.
Next for duty: Sergt D Moffatt.

By Order,
(Sd.) J. SANDERS SLATER, Lieut,
Acting Adjt., B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. THE HON'BLE L. H. BAYLEY, A.D.C., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 8th February, 1894.

1. The Regiment will parade on Saturday the 10th instant at 5 p.m. at the Town Hall, Khaki uniform, halmets, arms and accoutrements. Members who are at the Tram Terminut at Colaba, Parel Road, Grant Road and Girgaum at 4 p.m. and those met on the way will have their fares paid, members defraying their own fares will be refunded the amount on applying after parade to the instructors and producing their Tram Tickets.

Cadets will be conveyed in special Tram Cars on Saturday the 10th instant as follows:—

St. Mary's School—One double and one single Car to leave Victoria Gardens at 4 p.m.

Byculla School—One single Car to leave Victoria Gardens at 4 p.m.

2. The Regiment will fall in for Church parade in front of the Gymkhana at 5 p.m. on Sunday the 11th instant. Khaki uniform, helmets and side arms.

3. The class of instruction for proficiency certificate will assemble at Head-quarters at 6 p.m. to-da the 8th instanty and every Thursday until further orders.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

1. It is notified for general information that the annual Camp will commence at Bandora on Wednesday the 21st instant. Members should provide themselves with putties.

2. The Annual Church Parade will be held on Sunday the 11th instant at the Bombay Cathedral. Members are requested to assemble in the Elphinstone Circle Gardens at 5-15 p.m. Dress:—Helmets without bandolier; sword belts to be worn under the tunic,

By Order,
(Sd.) T. W. C. LEATHEM, Major,
and Adjutant, B. V. R.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BY H. E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

The Government of India have sanctioned the supply of Webley pistols, mark 1, to volunteer officers, provided the reserve of these pistols at the time a demand is made admits of their being issued; and further that the revolvers are paid for at the rates laid down in para 15, chapter 35 of the Military Account Code, i e, at their actual cost to Government, including loss by exchange.

Quarterly returns of officers of the British service proceeded home on furlough being no longer required by the Secretary of State for India, that portion of India Army Form No. 6 can therefore be discontinued in the future.

Whenever the full value of a Lee Metford rifle or sword bayonet is to be charged against a British soldier the man must not be placed under stoppages to a greater extent than for the following sums; viz: for the rifle, Rs. 36-11-0 for the bayonet (including scabbard) Rs 7-10-0.

The following extract from Army Orders, dated 1st Dec. 1893, is republished for information.

A O 201 Foreign Languages.

The undermentiond officers are qualified to be interpreters in the languages stated against their names, having attained the standard required by the Queen's Regulations, 1893, section IX, para 44:—Lieut C H Schlesinger, I S C. German and Russian; and R G Burton, I S C Russian.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments:—

1st Battalion, King's Royal Rifle Corps.—Second Lieut C C Herbert, Stepney, who has qualified for the appointment of Acting Paymaster, to be Acting Paymaster of the Battalion, vice Lieut Northey, ordered to the Regimental Depot.

38th Bengal Infantry—Surgn-Capt C N C Wimberley to the offg medical charge of the regiment, vice Surgn-Lieut Col W M Courtney.

31st Punjab Infantry.—Major M J Gibbs, wing Commander to be 2nd-in-Command, vice Lydiard, appointed to the 1st Bengal Infy Dated 15th Dec 1893.

Capt H B B Watkis Wing Officer to be Wing Commander, vice Gibbs. Dated 15th Dec 1893.

The Commander-in Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointment subject to the approval of His Royal Highness the Commander in Chief:—

19th Hussars—Lieut A Jennings Bramly to be Adjt vice Capt H G de Pledge who resigns on being appointed to the Personal Staff of H E the Commander in Chief of the Madras Army Dated 1st January 1884.

The following officers have qualified for the appointment of Acting Paymaster:—

Lieut C C Cobbe, 1st Battlion, East Kent Regiment.

Second-Lieut G D Mackenzie, 1st Battn, Gordon Highlanders.

Lieut F L Blosse, 2nd Battn, Highland L I, having exchaged into the West India Regiment, is directed to proceed to England, en route for Jamaica, to join the 2nd Battalion of the latter regiment to which he has been posted.

Lieut Blosse will travel at his own expense.

Lieut L B Cumberland, King's Royal Rifle Corps, having been permitted to resign his probationary appointment in the Indian Staff Corps, is posted to the 1st Battalion, King's Royal Rifle Corps, pending orders from H R H the Commander-in-Chief as to his disposal.

Military Works Dept—Major G C P Onslow R E, is transferred from the Agra to the Chakrata Division.

Capt J E Dickie, R E, is transferred from the Chakrata to the Meerut Division

The undermentioned officers of the Staff Corps having passed the examination laid down in para. 331, Army Regulation, India, Vol. II, are qualified for appointment on the regimental, general, and personal staff of the army:—Capts A P Williamson, F P Hutchinson, J Strachey, C P Campbell, A D C Pond, G Rippon, A H G Kemball, G R Row, L W Shakespear, T Jermyn, J R Mathewes, C Griffiths, C W Jacob and C F Campbell: Lieuts G L Holland, R M Betham, N G Woodyatt, J C Sutherland, C Finch, G A Roberson, H J Roche, W Ayerest, S A Pearse, G W Lilly, C H Lewis, H J Jones, J P Hill, S M Edwardes, L N Younghusband, A Grant, D F Stuart, F G Wallen, C O Swanston, E G Wright, W C Lockhart-Mure, and G S Fraser.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to England:—

Royal Artillery.—Major J H Rosseter, No 23 Company, Eastern Division (Heavy Battery), for nine months, on urgent private affairs.

Royal Artillery.—Major G F F Shirreff, 43rd Field Battery, for twelve months, on private affairs.

2nd Battalion.—Essex Regiment—2nd-Lieut H C S Heath, for six months, on medical certificate.

The leave to England on private affairs granted to Captain W J Myers, 1st Battalion, Kings Royal Rifle Gorps in G O C C No 1070 of 1892 is hereby extended by thirty six days.

PROVINCIAL GAZETTES.

(*N.-W. Provinces and Oudh Gazette.*)

The undermentioned officer has been granted by H M's Secy of State for India extension of leave:—Mr A Venis, Professor of Philosophy, Queen's College, Benares, extraordinary leave without allowances.

Mr T Benson, Dist and Sess Judge, Gorakhpur, furlough out of India for twelve months.

Mr H V Lovett, Jt-Magte, 1st grade, on return from furlough to the Azamgarh district.

The services of Mr F N Wright, Commr, Allahabad Division, are placed at the disposal of the Govt of Bengal, from date on which he may be relieved of his present duties.

(*Punjab Gazette.*)

Mr E M Coventry, Asst Consvr of Forests, transferred from Berar to the Punjab, was attached to the working Plans Division.

On the termination of his special duty in the Punjab Civil Secretariat, Mr E B Francis, Depy Commr, is posted to the Ferozepore Dist.

Mr T G walker, Commr of Excise, Insptr-Genl of Registration, Supdt of Stamps, &c, Punjab, has obtained special leave of absence for six months.

Mr H S Smith, Offg Dist Judge, Ferozepore, is transferred in the same capacity to the Sialkot Dist

Col L H E Tucker, C I E, Depy Inspr-Genl of Police western Circle, is appointed to officiate as Inspr-Genl of Police, Punjab, and to act as Under Secy to Govt in the Home (Police) Dept, vice Mr Turton Smith, who reverts to his substantive appointment as Depy Inspr Genl of Police, Eastern Circle.

Mr C Brown, Offg Dpy Inspr Genl of Police, Eastern Circle, is, on relief by Mr Turton Smith, transferred to the Western Circle.

Returns of the "Pari Mutuel," or sweepstakes, on racecourses around Paris for 1893 show, the extent to which the betting mania rages among the middle and poorer classes in Paris. The tax of 8 per cent. brought in last year, from suburban courses alone, a sum of 140,000*l*. sterling. The wealthier classes of backers continue to do their business through bookmakers, and of course escape all Government control. Among the poorer classes many do not take the trouble to go to the races, but give their money to touts, who swarm in town notwithstanding police raids. These agents charge 10 per cent., and assuming them to be honest and everything to be carried on fairly, the gamblers stake their money with 13 per cent. odds against them. Even members of the Thirteen Club would surely find something uncanny in this. A banker told me the other day that he now gives his clerks a free lunch on the premises in order to keep them from the temptation of running away to racing touts with their money. Five of his accountants had combined to embezzle money from him at the rate of about 2,000l. a year. This went on for four years, and when the fraud was discovered by the merest accident, every penny of the sums embezzled had already been squandered at races.

THE CONSTANT USE of Fothergill's Madona keeps at bay the enemies of the Human Body in ropical climates, Rheumatism, Torpid Liver, Itchy Skin, and Stone in the Bladder. Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.—MADON, SONS and Co., Fort Bombay.

THE CHLOROFORM INVESTIGATIONS IN HYDERABAD.

THE work of the Hyderabad Chloroform Commission was succeeded by a new series of investigations on behalf of the Nizam's Government by four medical men of special reputation, two of them English and two American physicians, to subject the Commission's conclusions to further trial. Their reports having been tendered, the Prime Minister of Hyderabad has addressed them the following letter of acknowledgment:—

To W. H. Gaskell, Esq., M. D., F. R. S., L. E. Shore, Esq., M. D., Cambridge University, and H. A. Hare, Esq., M. D., Professor of Therapeutics, E. Q. Thornton, Esq., M. D., Demonstrator of Therapeutics, Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia.

HYDERABAD, January 1894.

Sirs,—I am directed by His Excellency the Nawab Vikar-ul-Umra, Bahadur, to tender to you, and to your assistants, the cordial acknowledgments of his Highness the Nizam's Government for your Experiments and Reports on Chloroform.

2. In doing so the Minister considers it advisable, in the interests of His Highness the Nizam's Government, to review not only the circumstances which led to the appointment of the Hyderabad Cholorform Commission, but also the finished results of the Commission's, as well as of your own researches, on all of which a large sum of money has been expended by this Government.

3. The Chloroform Commission of 1889 was originated by Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Lawrie. The object of the Commission was to determine whether or not chloroform has any direct action on the heart, and to set at rest the all-important question, on which the uniform safety of the patient under choloroform depends,—"Is it right or wrong to take the pulse as a guide to the effect of chloroform?"

4. It was necessary to settle this question once for all by experiments on animals, because the London school refused to accept as final the clinical statistics put forward for the late Professor Syme, by his former pupil and House Surgeon, Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Lawrie, to prove that chloroform does not directly affect the heart, and that pulse-feeling during chloroformisation is the most common cause of accidental over-dosing. These statistics presented an unbroken record extending over forty years from 1847 to 1889 (and it is still unbroken in 1894), of chloroform administered on Syme's principles *in England and in India*, without a death. Syme's principles are best stated in his own words:—

"We are guided as to the effect, not by the circulation, but entirely by the respiration; you never see anybody here with his finger on the pulse while chloroform is given."

5. The researches of the Hyderabad Commission confirmed Syme's principles. The Commission proved that—

(*a*) Chloroform and shock are incompatibles. It was found to be impossible to stop the action of the heart by any form of shock under chloroform.

(*b*) In death by chloroform the respiration always stops before the heart, which beats effectively for a considerable time after the breathing has ceased.

(*c*) The lowering of the blood pressure which is produced by the narcotic action of chloroform is harmless, and cannot be due to weakening of the heart.

(*d*) Chloroform anæsthesia is free from risk. As long as the breathing is natural and regular, and the inhalation is not continued after anæsthesia is complete, over-dosing with chloroform is impossible.

(*e*) The pulse is never appreciably affected by chloroform, except through interference with the breathing or by over-dosing.

6. The experiments of the Hyderabad Commission did not satisfy the profession. The Commission's evidence of the absence of direct heart-failure under chloroform was said to be wholly negative, and further experiments were rightly demanded in order to show the cause or causes of the fall of the blood pressure.

7. These experiments were undertaken on behalf of His Highnes the Nizam's Government by two of the greatest living authorities on Physiology and Physiological Therapeutics, Dr. Gaskell in England and Dr. H. A. Hare in America. Dr. Gaskell was assisted by Dr. Shore, and Dr. Hare by Dr. E. Q. Thornton.

8. The experiments of Drs. Hare and Thornton substantiated those of the Hyderabad Commission. They found that it is not possible.

"In lower animals (the dog) to cause cardiac death by the freest use of chloroform by inhalation without first causing respiratory arrest."

And their Report concluded in the following terms:—

"We agree so heartily with Lawrie's conclusions (which are those of the Hyderabad Commission) that we print them below.

9. The value of Dr. Hare's report will more throughly be appreciated when it is remembered that it is directly opposed to the conclusions published, only four years ago, by himself and Professor H. C. Wood, of Philadelphia; and that it is also altogether opposed to the statement made by Professor Wood at the Berlin International Medical Congress in August 1890:—

"We definitely proved that in the dog chloroform has a distinct direct paralysing influence on both respiration and circulation, and that in some cases the heart is arrested before respiration."

10. The fallacies of Professor Wood's experimental and clinical data were exposed in the *Lancet* and in the Hyderabad Commissions's Report on Chloroform (page 274), and it is satisfactory to note that the Report of Drs. Hare and Thornton indicates that they have convinced themselves that the opinions of Professor Wood were founded on error.

11. The cross-circulation experiments devised by Drs. Gaskell and Shore were new to chloroform research. They were of an excessively complicated character, so much so that the difficulties connected with their performance were underrated even by their authors. The cross-circulation experiments consisted of two series. The first series was conducted in the Physiological Laboratory at Cambridge by Drs. Gaskell and Shore. It is true that the deductions made by these gentlemen from their experiments led them to express opinions adverse to the conclusion of the Hyderabad Commission, but the credit for the application of cross-circulation experiments to chloroform investigation belongs exclusively to them. The second series which was carried much further than the first, was completed in Hyderabad by Dr. Lawrie and Dr. Arthur Chamarette, assisted by students of the Hyderabad Medical School.

12. The object of the cross-circulation experiments was to demonstrate the effects of sendig chloroformed blood to the brain alone, or to the heart alone, and His Excellency the Minister is advised that in no other way could the question whether chloroform has a direct action on the heart or not be settled. The chief difficulty connected with the cross-circulation experiments—a difficulty so great as to be nearly prohibitive—consisted in the almost total impracticability of establishing and maintaining an efficient cross-circulation between two animals. When, however, after endless failures, this difficulty had been overcome and chloroform was sent to the heart alone, it produced no effect whatever; but when is was sent to the brain alone, it produced its usual sequence of events, viz., lowering of the blood pressure with first, anæsthesia, then stoppage of the respiration, and then death.

13. The cross-circulation experiments established the following facts in addition to those already made good by the Hyderabad Commission:—

(*a*) Chloroform has no direct action on the heart or circulation. The heart can only be affected under chloroform by interference with the breathing or by over-dosing, which is practically the same thing. Accordingly, it must be futile and dangerous to take the pulse as a guide to its effect.

(*b*) The lowering of the blood pressure, which is caused by an effective dose of chloroform, is due entirely to its direct narcotic action on the brain, and is a safe-guard to the heart, by dilating the smaller arteries and facilitating the flow of blood from the arterial to the venous system thus diminishing its work and relieving it of strain.

Syme's principles of chloroform administration are, therefore, physiologically correct, and there is no longer the shadow of an excuse for the important and dangerous "finger on the pulse while chloroform is given."

14. The Minister observes that Drs. Hare and Thornton express a fear lest, in certain diseased and enfeebled conditions of the heart, "*chloroform might be the last straw which upsets the cardac balance*" and cause death. But it is clear that, the cross-circulation experiments having determined that choloroform has no direct action on the heart, it can make no difference as regards the direct effect of the anæsthetic whether the heart is sound or unsound, strong or feeble. Moreover, as chloroform ceases and lightens the hearts work, it is obvious that, in the case of a diseased or enfeebled heart, so far from upsetting the cardiab balance, the action of the anæsthetic must be advantageous. Provided therefore the breathing is in no way interfered with chloroform must render a surgical operation, in the case of a patient with heart disease, infinitely safer than it would be if anæsthesia were not employed.

15. It is evident, then, that the experiments devised by Drs. Gaskell and Shore have led to results of the most far-reaching and important kind, and have placed the proofs—that chloroform does not directly affect the heart—on an unassailable basis; while the practical conclusion of these scientists—that "chloroform can be given with perfect safety,"—is the most valuable of all evidence of the enormous influence for good that has resulted from the Hyderabad Commission. The Minister is informed that this conclusion is in absolute accordance with the clinical results obtained at the Afzulgunj Hospital, where chloroform is given by students with uniform and perfect safety, solely because the inhalation is never allowed to interfere with the patient's breathing, and the heart is entirely disregarded as a factor in the administration.

16. Under these circumstances, His Excellency the Minister proffers his best thanks to Drs. Gaskell and Shore for their invaluable experiments, and for the time and care they devoted to the work entrusted to them by His Highness the Nizam's Government.

17. No less valuable are the researches of the American physicians. The Nizam's Government recognises to the fullest extent the difficulty Drs. Hare and Thornton had to encounter; and the Minister desires to express his personal admiration of the manner in which Dr. Hare fearlessly and frankly abandoned his previously conceived opinions, when he had satisfied himself of the truth of the deductions of the Hyderabad Commission.

18. In conclusion, I am to intimate to Drs. Gaskell and Shore, and to Drs. H. A. Hare and E. Q. Thornton that in commemoration of their researches, and as a mark of the high appreciation by the Nizam's Government of their experiments and reports, the Minister begs their acceptance of a piece of silver plate which will be forwarded to each of them in due course.

THE CURRENCY PROSPECT.

THE Calcutta Commercial correspondent of the *Pioneer* writes:—The scarcity in the money market made itself more felt at the commencement of the week, and resulted in two out of the three Presidency banks raising the minimum. On Monday the Bank of Madras went to 6 per cent., and the day following the Bank of Bombay moved to 7 per cent. It may as a rule be taken as a sign of unusual stringency to find the rate dealt with on an off day. As stated below, the Bank of Bengal rate was also placed at 7 at the board meeting on Thursday. In the bazaar there is a decided scarcity, and rates rule higher than in European quarters. Good bills have been discounted at 8 per cent, and paper having more than 30 days to run has been done at 8½.

The 39 lakhs of Council wire taken on Wednesday was totally inadequate to the needs of the market, and this is proved in the fact of money being even dearer since. It was another mistake on the part of the India Office to have sold anything under 1s. 2 7-16d., and it only goes to prove how completely the Secretary of State is out of touch with the money market in this country. Had the offers for the 39 lakhs at 1s. 2 7-16d. been refused it is a certainty that the bidders would have come back later in the day and given him 1s. 2 7-16d, and that action would in its turn have steadied exchange here. By selling at the decline of a sixteenth, the conclusion was at once drawn that the authorities at the other end were determined to be as unstable as water, and as a consequence down went the market here and in Bombay. The communique of a fortnight ago said that applications would be considered "on their merits," and the only interpretation that can now be attached to the words is that the bills will be sold to the highest bidder. What makes the matter more inexplicable is that only the day previous the further two-and-a-half million of the Indian loan had been issued in London at £98-15-6, which is splendid rate; they were therefore in funds at the moment, and had no need to throw away the 39 lakhs as they did.

Owing to the strong impression now in the minds of people, that there is something like a determination on the part of the India Office to let the market run down and even to assist in it, the very worst apprehensions are being seen on all sides. The scramble to secure exchange forward has gone on all this week, and those decided on covering have had to accept extremely low rates compared with ready. Bank wire for June has contracted for at 1s. 15-16d., and it is reported that even lower has been done for later in the year. It is not surprising, therefore, to see the Indian Currency Association once more alive to the necessity of further action, nor is it easy to see a way out of the difficulty without trying the experiment of prohibiting the imports of silver.

During the current week the wholesale native buyers of bars all over the country have been shy, but it would be a mistake to imagine that the trade is dying out. The scarcity of money and the difficulty, if not the impossibility, in obtaining loans on bars, especially in the Western Presidency and at Delhi, has deterred buyers, but as soon as money eases again, the trade is bound to revive. Meanwhile rupee paper as a means of remittance from London is officiating *vice* bar silver temporarily retired. What quantity of paper is on the way out cannot actually be ascertained, but it must be a considerable sum that is afloat for Calcutta and Bombay. It does not necessarily follow that funds from London so remitted mean the looking up of the money till the paper arrives here and is paid for by the bazaar, as arrangements can at times be made for equivalent values to be advanced at this end at current rates of interest, and doubtless at the present moment some such systems of finance are being resorted to, and it is well that they do exist, and so enable remitters from the other end to be partially independent of Council Bills when administered in the vaccillating style now in vogue.

At a time like the present, the system of sending out rupee paper is attended by some uncertainty in regard to statistics of the article. The Public Debt Office furnishes a weekly memo. of enfacements for London, by which it is always seen how much paper is on the way home, but in regard to paper coming out, it is mere conjecture how much is afloat in each week. There is no formality to be gone through at the other end, consequently no official advices are received by wire, intimating what quantities are posted to India. The system could be altered by making it compulsory for the London enfacement to be cancelled by the India side of the Bank of England before returning the notes to India. By this method a weekly advice would furnish people in India with the amount intended to be posted by each Friday's mail.

THE OUTRAGE AT THE ANDAMANS.

THE following are fuller particulars of the attack on Colonel Horsford. The officers and men of the detachment of the 2nd West Yorkshire Regiment, stationed at Port Blair, held athletic sports on Ross Island on the 20th January. There was a large attendance of visitors, including the officials of Port Blair, soldiers and natives. Everything went well till the obstacle race, for which a number of native policemen were competing. The Chief Commissioner, with a number of officers, ladies and children, was in the pavilion, watching the contest, when suddenly a convict, armed with a bill-hook and heavy dah, rushed into the pavilion and attacked. Colonel Horsford, striking him several times heavily on the head. Fortunetly the Colonel's hat saved him from serious, perhaps fatal, injury. At the first onset, his hands, which he had raised to protect his head, were wounded, and the third and fourth fingers of the left hand cut off. The onslaught was over in almost a moment, for a number of officials present at once rushed forward and seized the man, Mr. Buchanan, Assistant Forest Officer catching him round the waist, Lieutenant E. A. Gayer seizing him by the throat, while Captain Foss and Lieutenant Mercer disarmed him, and the men of the West Yorkshire Regiment, who had rushed in, took him to the lock-up. In the scuffle Mr. Mercer was slightly wounded in the arm. The Chief Commissioner was at once assisted into a jinricksha by Mr. Simpson, the Asiatic Company's Agent, and taken home, where his injuries were attended to. When the mail left on the 26th Colonel Horsford was doing well, the wounds on his head not being considered dangerous. The greatest excitement prevailed at Port Blair. The first rumours were to the effect that a tragedy similar to that terrible one of the 8th February 1872 had been enacted, but when the truth was known the excitement quieted down. Inquiries have shown that the attack on Colonel Horsford was as little due to any sense of personal grievance as that on Lord Mayo. The prisoner, who is a life-convict, has been committed for trial, and did not make any statement before the Committing Magistrate.

GODHRA-RUTLAM RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 27th January, 1894, on 25 Miles open.

—	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	600	1,400	10	2,010
Or per mile of Railway	24	56	......	80
For previous 3 weeks of half-year	1,900	2,700	30	4,630
Total for 4 weeks	2,500	4,100	40	6,640
Comparison.				
Total for corresponding week of previous year	447	475	15	937
Per mile of Ry. do.	18	19	1	38
Total to corresponding date do.	746	560	26	1,332

Increase for the week .... Rs. 1,073
Do. to date .... „ 5,308

THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY CONVOCATION.

THE annual Convocation of the University was held on Saturday, and the Viceroy as Chancellor attended. Among the graduates were a Doctor of Law. 59 M.A.'s, 315 B. A.'s, 68 B. L.'s, one Premchand Roychand student, Miss Florence Mary Holland, and four Tagore medallists. Miss Mary Holland was presented by Dr. Mohendro Lall Sircar, and was cheered when she received her prize. Three young ladies of Bethune College, Surabala Ghose, Ellen Chundra, and Sasibala Banerjee, were also cheered.

Before calling upon the Vice-Chancellor to address the gathering, His Excellency the Chancellor said:—

The Viceroy, who was loudly applauded, said:—"Mr. Vice-Chancellor, Ladies and Gentlemen,—I assure you it is a great satisfaction to me to have an opportunity of taking this honourable place in this great institute, and of witnessing this interesting ceremony. I think I may say that it is one of the things which I owe to my distinguished predecessor. I am sure I need not say here anything with regard to the thorough and thoughtful kindness of Lord Lansdowne (applause), and if there is anyone in this city to-day who feels it more entirely than another it is myself. (Applause.) In regard to this particular occasion, Lord Lansdowne was good enough to make two suggestions to me. In the first place he suggested that you would not be unwilling to welcome a new comer amongst you, and I find that if I had not embraced this opportunity of being present, I should have broken through the tradition of at least the last five years, which I should have been most unwilling to do. In the second place Lord Lansdowne made a suggestion, which was that, as I am a new comer, you would welcome me without expecting from me any lengthened address (applause). Now I think there is no assembly in which I could give a better reason for adopting this second suggestion than the present. There is one practice which I think University authorities and Educational authorities in all parts of the world view with a most hostile eye, and that is the practicee of cramming. I do not know whether the practice of cramming is known in India, but that is a term by which we denote in our country the attempt to reach results, or to formulate opinions, without due preparation and study; and I venture to say that the attempt to climb on the shoulders of other men is not the way to secure honest work. But the practice of cramming is to be condemned not only in the student, but also in the Chancellor, and I venture to think that a Chancellor who has only had a bare week in this country, and every moment of whose time during that period has not been wholly at his own disposal, has shown some good reasons for not attempting to form a distinct and complete opinion with regard to this great institution. Therefore, Mr. Vice-Chancellor, Ladies and Gentlemen, I shall not attempt to offer you any crude or hastily-formed opinions on this occasion. But at the same time I should like not to be misunderstood. I should like it to be clearly understood that my silence upon this occasion is not by any means to be taken as evidence of any want of interest in this University, or in University institutions in general. (Applause) On the contrary, I suppose there is no subject with which in recent years I have more occupied myself than with University matters. (Applause). I have had the honour of sitting on the University Court, the governing body of the most ancient of our Scottish Universities, for many years, and I have also had what I may almost call exceptional opportunities for studying University problems in connection with bodies of which you in his country, at any rate, know the name, Royal Commissions, and have thus been able to inform myself on some of the problems which one is brought face to face with in dealing with University questions and difficulties. Now if I were to venture to sum up in a sentence the great difficulties which I think University authorities have to face at the present day, I should form my experience, at any rate, be inclined to say that they proceed in great measure from the difficulty of at the same time maintaining the culture and finish with which we have been accustomed to associate our classical studies, and of meeting the imperative requirements of our own practical age. I cannot doubt that the same problems find a place amongst the difficulties which you have to face, though I cannot doubt also that the problems present themselves from different points of view. But I have seen enough of these difficulties to convince me that my best course is to reserve myself, and to give myself an opportunity of studying the particular forms in which they present themselves in this country. I hope, however, that I have said enough to show you the great interest which I feel in the subject, and to assure you that if in my capacity as Chancellor of this University, I can take any share, even the most humble share, in working out the difficulties which you have to face, it will only be a satisfaction and a pleasure to me to do so." (Applause.)

Sir Alfred Croft, Vice-Chancellor, then delivered his address, in the course of which he said the number of successful candidates at the Entrance examination had risen from 2,034 to 3,722, but in other examinations there has been a falling off in the numbers of those passing. The B.A. examination was sensibly below the average of the three preceding years, while there was only a nominal increase among those qualifying for the M.A. degree. There was a conspicuous decline in law, about 50 per cent., and a similar falling off among those graduating in medicine and in engineering. The Premchand Roychand studentship had for the first time been won by a female student. This young lady, Miss Florence Holland, passed the B.A. examination in 1890, gaining honours in the first division in both Latin and English. In 1892 she took the M.A. degree after passing in the first division in Latin, and she had now crowned a distinguished academical career by winning in an open competition the highest honour which the University had to bestow. In further recognition of her proficiency, she had lately been appointed an examiner in Latin.

IN THE CHIN COUNTRY.

A TELEGRAM dated Haka, 4th February, says:—The headquarters and wing of the 6th Burma Regiment, under Captain Keary, from Shwebo, arrived at Haka on the 27th January, relieving the 2nd Burma, who left on the 30th *en route* to Mandalay. A column consisting of 150 rifles of the 2nd Burma, under the command of Captain Rainey, with Lieutenant Cox as Staff Officer, and Mr. Tuck as Political Officer, left Haka on the 20th January, to visit the Southern Boungshe country, especially Rowyva and other villages, which have refused to pay their tribute and given trouble in other ways during the past year. Rowyva, it will be remembered, last year attacked and murdered some Naring villagers. The column reached Naring on the 26th January, were it halts for a few days, to enable the Political Officer to collect tribute from the surrounding villages. The Naring people have paid their tribute in full, and also Tangaw, with a fine of five guns for not paying last year. An interpreter has been sent on in advance to Rowyva, to induce the Chief to come to terms and make reparation for the trouble the people caused last year. The Rowyva people are an independent tribe, and much feared by the other Boungshes. Their village is two marches south of Naring. The village is situated in a strong position, and the roads are all reported to be panjied; but it is improbable that they will offer any resistance. Korang, a village four miles from Naring, which ought to have come in and paid its tribute, has not done so. It is possible the column may have to visit this village also. The column visited Shurgeon, a village where a party of Europeans lived many years ago for a long time. The Chins preserved some relics of these white men, but they are said to have been subsequently removed to Naring. No trace of these can now be found.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

(Open 1,490 Miles.)

The following is the statement of traffic for the week ending 3rd February, 1894:—

	Coaching Traffic. Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic. Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs
Total ..	2,06,595	8,28,989	5,532	10,41,117
Corresponding week last year. Open 1,490 Miles ..	..	..	..	9.11,41

Increase .... Rs. 1,29,701

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.
Bombay, 6th February, 1894.
Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah. .... 29·921
Temperature of the Air .. .. 78·6
Wet Bulb Thermometer .... 74·3
Dew Point .... 72·5
Relative humidity of Air .... 0·82
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10) .... 2·2
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day) 83·9
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.) .... 72·9
General Directions of wind* ....W, WNW, W, NW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours* 137

* From midnight to midnight.

WRITERS AND READERS.

"Cynicus, one of the most powerful cartoonists of the day, who has sent forth another of his coloured volumes, not only makes his pictures, but writes the text—in verse for choice—for them. Cynicus is a young Scotsman, Mr. Martin Anderson, who has his artistic home in a quaint, attractive little shop in Drury-lane. He believes in the old cartoonist's fashion of appealing to the public from his own doorstep. After mastering his craft in Scotland, he came to London four years ago to produce his first volume. The Satires of Cynicus. Original copies are now worth six guineas, and hardly to be got at that. A year or so later came The Humours of Cynicus, to "wake a smile, to smooth one wrinkle on the brow of care. Thirdly, there appeared Symbols and Metaphors, and, lastly, Cartoons, Social and Political, and, between the two last, a little fairy tale, The Fatal Smile.

Cynicus means in a little time to compile from his works a popular shilling series in black and white. The point about Cynicus is that he is a man with a mission. His pictures are intended to do more than amuse. Until recently he did a good deal of his work in his shop, but friends anxious to see him at it got somewhat inconveniently numerous. His originals are copied in colours by a school of young people trained to the work down in his own Scotch village. Thus the re-production is all by hand, unless, indeed, when colours are not used at all, as in the popular editions of The Satires and his other larger books.

In a day or two will appear the first volume of "The Dictionary of Political Economy," which Messrs. Macmillan are issuing. Parts have been coming out at irregular intervals, and now make the first volume. The editor of the dictionary is Mr. R. H. Inglis Palgrave, and the list of contributors includes many well-known names. For instance, Mr. Sydney Buxton, M.P., Professor Sidgwick, Mr. Robert Giffen, Professor Cunningham, of Cambridge, and Professor Edgeworth, of Oxford, are contributors, as also Professor Marshall and Professor Nicholson, of Edinburgh. The method of the dictionary is to take a term, a phrase, a name, a series of names used in political economy, and set out their meanings and bearings, often at considerable length.

Mr. Albert Hartshorne is writing a work which Mr. Edward Arnold is to publish on the "Wine Glasses and Goblets" of the sixteenth, seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. Starting with the glasses of the sixteenth century, Mr. Hartshorne will deal successively with the drinking vessels of the time of the Civil War and the Restoration. Then he comes to the glasses which the arrival of William III introduced, passes to those of the Jacobite and other clubs, and from one variety and another, to the glasses fashionable at the end of the seventeeth century. His intention is to provide information concerning a class of picturesque but rapidly decreasing objects scattered throughout the country before it is too late to rescue their forms from oblivion. The book is to be freely illustrated.

Hamdi Bey, of the Imperial Museum, Consantinople, has presented Colonel Watson, R. E., with a set of photographs of the Sidon sarcophagi, with special permission to publish them. Colonel Watson has placed them for that purpose in the hands of the Committee of the Palestine Exploration Fund.

Wah-Kee-Nah and Her People is the name of a book by an American, Brigadier-General James C. Strong, which Messrs. Putnam are about to publish. Wah-Kee-Nah is the name of a beautiful Indian maiden, who in actual truth once saved General Strong's life at the imminent risk of losing her own. The story of her and her friends now forms an episode in a book describing the customs, characteristics, and traditions of the North American Indians. When the white man appeared on the territory now constituting the United States there were a million Indians there. Now there are only a quarter of a million, and they are all on the reservations. General Strong knew and admired the unspoiled Indian, and had his abode with him on the Pacific slope, five-and-thirty years ago.

The thirty-ninth volume of sermons by the late Charles Spurgeon is just ready, and Messrs. Passmore and Alabaster think they may have twelve or thirteen more volumes to follow. The notable thing is, that since Spurgeon's death there has been a marked increase on the always immense demand for his sermons. This may find some explanation in the circumstance that people who did not read Spurgeon when he was alive, because he was a Baptist, now, when he belongs to posterity and not to his sect, do read him. Every week since the year 1855 a Spurgeon sermon, taken by a shorthand writer and corrected by the great preacher, has appeared. Revision by him, to which he always devoted pains, constituted copyright in the sermons.

At the end of a month the weekly sermons were issued in parts, and at the end of a year in volume form. It is the weekly single sermon, bought, no doubt, by the mass of the people, that has had by far the greatest sale. On an average 30,000 copies of each of the Spurgeon sermons have been sold, and there is a continuous demand for back numbers. Of course the circulation of some of the addresses went far higher. For instance, Spurgeon's "Baptismal Regeneration," a sermon which created much discussion, has sold 224,000 copies. Another, on the death of the Prince Consort, and a third, preached in connection with the Princess Alice pleasure boat disaster in the Thames, had also tremendous circulations. No other man's sermons have ever had anything like the reading audience Spurgeon has addressed and does address from the grave.

Of the Spurgeon sermons, the enormous number of over 70,000,000 copies have already been sold, a certain proportion in the Colonies and America. While he lived it was his Sunday morning discourses that were published, and now his Sunday evening and Thursday sermons, with the accompanying expositions on a chapter of Scripture, are appearing. From the time he became well known the Tribune of the Metropolitan Tabernacle hardly ever, if indeed ever, wrote out his sermons. He merely used notes. But when quite a young man he was in the habit of writing them, and some day probably we shall have these early sermons published. His manuscripts are in existence—carefully and precisely written—and when printed they will make several volumes.

A book by the Archbishop of Canterbury, called Fisher of Man, is to appear shortly.—There is hardly any possibility of Professor Henry Drummond's new work appearing until the autumn. Indeed, it is doubtful if he has quite finished writing it yet.—The seventh volume of Book Prices Current, giving the results of the book sales of 1893, will be issued by Mr. Elliot Stock immediately. The usual copious index and review of the year's sales accompany the volume. Mr. Fisher Unwin publishes a work by Miss Jane Harrison and Mr. D. S. McColl, entitled Greek Vase Paintings. A fifth edition of Miss Harrison's Greek Art is also coming,—Messrs. Blackwood announce Major-General Tweedie's book about the Arabian horse to be ready at once.—Lady Evans, the wife of Sir John Evans, has written a book on Greek Dress, and Messrs. Macmillan will publish it in a few days.

We fear that "largest circulation" is seriously prejudiced by the succeeding information that 'one form is the tetrakaidekahedronal, or fourteend sided figure, which has for its faces, whether curvee or plane, four pairs hexagonal, six pairs square.' Nothing, it seems, "except the fourteen sided form could, under the conditions, effect the packing up of the Universe of Space. After this, it is cheering, though perhaps surprising, to read that the paper's lucidity was equal to its profundity. The audience consisted chiefly of crystallographers, instead of, as we should have expected, the myrmidons of Mr. Whitely and other furniture removers.

One of the most interesting articles in the new number of the 'Strand Magazine' is Mr. E. H. Pitcain's 'Personal Reminiscences of Sir Addrew Clark.' Many characteristic stories are told of the famous physician's bracing method with his paents. A well known Bishop is the authority for the following:—A clergyman complained to him of feeling low and depressed, unable to face his work, and tempted to rely on stimulents. Sir Andrew saw that the position was a perilous one, and that it was a crisis in the man's life. He dealt with the case, and forbade resort to stimulants, when the patient declared that he would be unequal to his work and ready to sink. Then, said Sir Andrew, sink like a man. Sir Andrew's incisive words are well known. My friend, he would say, you eat too much! or My friend, you drink too much! For brain-workers, however, who were not strong, he insisted on meat in the middle of the day; he declared that for this class it was physiologically wiched ever to have luncheon without. Many interesting contributions from illustrious friends or patients of Sir Andrew Clark are includ ed in Mr. Pitcairns article. Thus the present Lord Tennyson writes:—We are among many who are much indebted to Sir Andrew Clark. It was in a great measure owing to him that my father recovered from his dangerous attack of gout in 1888, when "he was as near death as a man could be. After this illness Sir Andrew paid us a visit, at Aldworth, in the summer of 1889. He told us that he had come in spite of a summons from the Shah, to which he had replied that the Shah's Hakim could not obey, as he had promised to visit his old friend—the old Poet. Sir Andrew added:—"This disobedience of your humble and devoted physician for the sake of his friend, the crawned King of Song, struck the crowned King of Kings so much that, so far from being offended, he took a noble view, and as a mark of signal honour, sent me the Star of the Second Class of the Lion and Sun of Persia.

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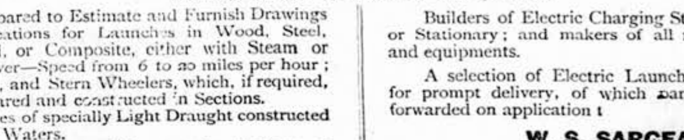

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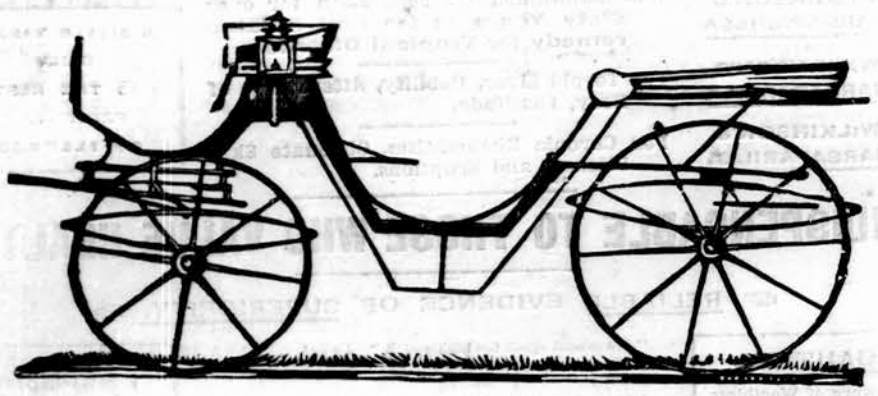

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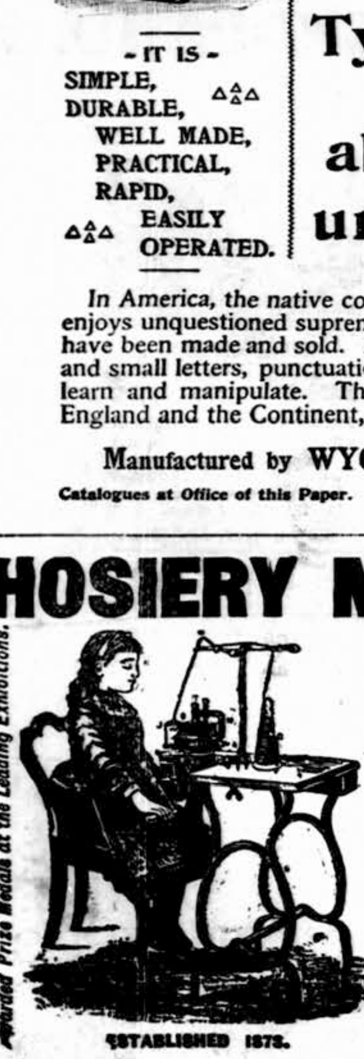
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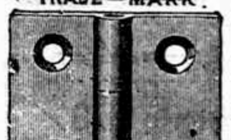

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